The Massillon Independent.

VOL. XXV—NO. 14. MASSILLON, OHIO, SEPTEMBER 23 1887. WHOLE NO. 1,442

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

R. W. McCAUGHEY, Attorney at Law, office over Diellenn's Arcade Store, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

COLE & REINOEHL, Attorneys at Law and Notaries Public, office over Marks Bros. store Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

WILLISON & GARRETT, Attorneys-at-Law. Rooms Nos. 11 and 11½ Opera Block.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor Tremont Block, No. 46 South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohio. Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio. $150,000 Capital. S. Hunt, President; C. Steese Cashier.

GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK, Hotel Conrad Block. Dealers in promissory notes, manufacturers' scrip and exchange. Collections made in all cities and towns in the United States. P. G. ALBRIGHT, Cashier.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

PETER SAILER, manufacturer and wholesale Cigar dealer. Factory corner Erie and Tremont streets.

PHIL. BLUMENSCHEIN, wholesale and retail dealer in Cigars. Factory & store room No. 59 West Main street.

DRUGGISTS.

W. H. McCALL & CO., Druggists. Prescription work a specialty. Dealers in stationery, blank books and school supplies. A full line of druggist's sundries.

Z. T. BALTZLY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House, Massillon, Ohio

DENTISTS.

E. CHIDESTER, Dentist, over Humberger & Son's store. Nitrous oxide gas administered for painless extraction of teeth.

FURNITURE.

JOHN H. OGDEN, Furniture Dealer and Undertaker, No. 23 West Main street.

DRY GOODS.

HUMBERGER & SON, dealers in General Dry Goods, Notions, Fancy Goods, etc. No. 8 East Main street.

PHYSICIANS.

H. C. ROYER, M. D. SURGEON. Office Hours: 7 A. M. to 9:30 A. M. 12 M. to 2 P. M. 5 P. M. to 7 P. M. Office and Residence 160 E. Main St., Massillon, O.

DR. W. H. KIRKLAND, Homeopathic Practice. Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office hours, 7 to 8 a. m., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 p. m.. Office open day and night.

F. E. SEAMAN, M. D. Physician and Surgeon. Office hours; 7 to 10 A. M. 1 to 3 P. M. 6 to 8 P. M. Office over Uhlendorff & Rudolph's jewelry store, Erie St. Office open day and night.

H. B. GARRIGUES, M. D. Physician and Surgeon, Office hours, 8:30 to 10:30 A. M. 2 P. M. to 5 P. M. 7 P. M. to 9 P. M. Office in H. Beatty's block, formerly occupied by Dr. Barrick. Near corner of Main and Erie streets. Residence Charles and Hill street, near Methodist church.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

MASSILLON CONTRACTING AND BUILDING CO., Manufacturers of Doors Sash Blinds, Mouldings, etc.

HESS, SNYDER & CO., manufacturers of Novelty Pumps, Stoves, Engines, Mill and Mining Machinery. Works on South Erie street.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse Powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Joseph Corns & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE COMPANY Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

GROCERIES.

DATWATER & SON. Established in 1832. Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Warehouse in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

ALBRIGHT & CO., Cash Grocery and Provision Dealers, Queensware, etc., No. 25 East Main street Goods delivered free of charge.

TINNERS.

HENRY . OEHLER, dealer in Stoves, Tinware. House Furnishing Goods, etc. No. 14 West Main street.

REAL ESTATE.

P. G. ALBRIGHT, dealer in all kinds of Real Estate. Office in German Deposit Bank.

MUSIC.

PROF. C. F. BALFOUR, teacher of instrumental and vocal music. Address box 332, Massillon. Resid ne corner of Akron and State streets.

JEWELERS.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No 5 South Erie street.

C. F. VON KANEL, West Side Jeweler, No. 5 West Main street.

INTER-STATE FAIR

On Late Exposition Grounds, Pittsburg, Pa.

Under the auspices of the
Inter-State Fair Association.

Peter Young, President; Chas. R. Fenderich' Treasurer: A. R. Longaker, Secretary; Fred A. Parke, General Manager.

Commencing Sept 20 and Closing Oct 6

Grand Artistic Exposition of Blooded Live Stock Agricultural Products, Agricultural Implements, Machinery, Goods of Domestic and Foreign Manufacture, etc.

Purses for speed, $700, $500, $400, $300, $150.

Opening Day—Bicycle Tournament of 100 Wheelmen.

Friday and Saturday—Musical Carnival of Brass Bands.

Tuesday, Oct. 5—Review of Grand Army Posts and Sons of Veterans.

Monday, Tuesday and Thursday night of second week—Brilliant Fire Works Display.

Long Point Zoo Garden (Allen's Menagerie) Will be on Exhibition day and night.

Excursion Rates on all railroads.

A. B. LONGAKER, Sec'y, 57 Diamond Street.

THE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

All the Occurrences of the Week.

Oregon lumbermen are waging open warfare.

Price of wrapping paper has been advanced.

Ex-County Clerk McClaren, Lewiston, Ill., is $5,455 short.

Mexico is celebrating the anniversary of her independence.

A monument may be erected to the victims at Mitchellstown.

Henry George and Dr. McGlynn propose to start a paper in the large cities.

Edward Coolridge, Huntington, Md., cut his wife's head nearly off, then killed himself.

A passenger train was wrecked near Little Rock, Ark., but nobody was badly hurt.

Irish landlords say they do not charge excessive rates of rent and abhor evictions.

Two young Chattanooga girls who had been abducted were found in a house of bad repute.

The National Editorial convention in Denver decided to meet at San Antonio, Tex., next year.

Returns from 57 G. A. R. posts in Missouri show 3,174 for and 47 against the dependent pension bill.

Mrs. Gibson, Kelly's Station, Pa., poured coal oil on burning coals. She and her daughter were injured.

Cleveland will visit Omaha, October 13. Mrs. Cleveland is one of the heirs of the Folsom estate there worth $500,000.

Mrs. Laura Morgan, New York custom house, searched Miss Adelaide Martien and found enough goods to start a modiste.

When Milo Dent finished a dance in the "Arabian Nights" in New York a deputy served summons on her to answer to a $20,000 damage suit by her niece, Aneta Onofri, for winning Aneta's husband's affections.

The racing stable of Sam Emory was sold at auction at Sheepshead Bay Thursday. Dry Monopole was bought by Barney Riley for $8,100. Ten Booker was bought by the Keystone Stables for $2,500; Seafog by Mamaseey Brothers for $2,550; Suitor by R. G. Clark for $1,400; Drake by M. Corbett for $2,200. None of the others brought as much as $1,000.

BASE BALL.—Cincinnati 4, Metroplitan 0; Cincinnati 11, Brooklyn 1; Cleveland 5, Metropolitan 0; Philadelphia 8, Indianapolis 4; Pittsburg 8, Boston 4; Athletic 9, Louisville 4; St. Louis 3, Baltimore 0; St. Louis 4, Baltimore 2; Detroit 11, Washington 1; New York 4, Chicago 3; Zanesville 10, Sandusky 6.

A new cattle disease has broken out in Illinois.

George A. Gordon, printer, died on a train at Pittsburg.

The loss in the great California wheat deal was $7,500,000.

A meteor as big as a passenger car fell in New Brunswick.

The doors of the First National bank, of Corry, Pa., have been closed.

Thomas Bourke, of Kansas City, was kicked to death by a policeman.

Fire in the Southern White Lead company, St. Louis, destroyed $80,000 worth.

The sugar machinery factory at Yonkers, N. Y., closed, throwing 200 men out of work.

The Doncastle, England, cup was won by colt Carlton, Pythogoras second, Royal Rose third.

S. Carsley, of Montreal, got $6,000 from Bradstreet for damaging his commercial standing.

A cowardly attempt was made to assassinate Judge R. H. Jones and son at Petersburg, Va.

Henry S. Ives says C. C. Waite perjured himself when testifying that Ives doctored the annual report.

Robert Drakely, of Waverly, O., has been found guilty of killing his wife, and will probably be sentenced for life.

Dr. Carver broke 100 glass balls in two minutes and fifteen seconds, beating all records, at Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

The officers and clerks in the employ of the postoffice department number 94,790, and in the interior department 9,154.

The missing whaler Amethyst was found broken into on a rock, but nothing can be learned of her crew of thirty-eight persons.

Nat Jones, alias David Peyton, an eastern crook, has been released from the Massachusetts states prison in a dying condition.

The United Labor party will have inspectors of election in New York, but the Union Labor and Irving hall parties were refused the privilege.

The Illinois Democratic association, at Washington, resolved to ask for the speedy removal of all Republican government officeholders in Illinois.

During the past nine months American exports of sewing machines to Great Britain amounted to more than half a million dollars. Steam engines sent to Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, France and other countries of Europe amounted to $1,191,756.

BASE BALL.—Athletic 9, Baltimore 4, Philadelphia 8, Indianapolis 2; Detroit 11, Washington 1; Chicago 12, New York 8, Mansfield 5, Columbus 3; Kalamazoo 9, Wheeling 6; Zanesville 8, Sandusky 4; Boston 6, Pittsburg 3.

The Cuban cyclone has struck the gulf.

Thomas Facy, of Bristol, Dak., shot his son.

H. P. Fowler, of New York, talked himself to death.

Two trains collided on the elevated road in Brooklyn, injuring several.

Lewis' opera house, Ottumwa, Iowa, entirely destroyed. Loss $20,000.

Lewis opera house, at Ottumwa, Iowa, burned yesterday. Loss $20,000.

The C., H. & D. shops at Lima, O., were damaged to the extent of $50,000.

Last week some women distributed 80,000 Socialistic pamphlets in Berlin.

Twenty-two hundred vets and friends have left San Francisco for St. Louis.

The explosion of rockets during the celebration at Quebec wounded forty men.

Eight men were killed by a boiler explosion on the West Indian steamer Elbe.

The Jenny electric light plant, Pekin, Ill., destroyed by fire and city in darkness. Loss $60,000.

T. J. Bisch, married, Bonne Terre, Mo., was horsewhipped for writing an insulting note to a lady.

The trial of the rest of the defendants in the Haddock murder case has been indefinitely postponed.

A collision on the Pennsylvania road near Monanaqua exploded four cans of giant powder, killing three brakemen.

Gen. N. P. Banks, United States marshal for Massachusetts, may lose his "sit" for not managing his office systematically.

James Dolan and William Banks, drunk, slept on the Lake Shore tracks at Wyandotte, Mich. Their souls have flown.

Eighty-three per cent. of the government employes in Massachusetts are Republicans. Hence a Democratic kick.

Col. John Winthrop Jones died at Greenfield, Mass. He was a lineal descendant of Governor Winthrop, of the Massachusetts colony.

James Reed, of Pittsburg, and C. F. Parker, of Boston, began a series of fifty games of checkers Monday at Pittsburg for $200 and the championship of America.

H. M. Johnson, champion one hundred yard sprinter of America, and Henry Bethune, champion of England, will run one hundred yards in New York October 1 for $2,500.

BASE BALL.—Cincinnati 2, Louisville 1; New York 8, Pittsburg 3; Athletics 8, Mets 4; Baltimore 15, Brooklyn 5; Indianapolis 10, Boston 9; Philadelphia 10, Detroit 1; Chicago 6, Washington 0; Canton 3, Sandusky 3; Wheeling 7, Mansfield 0; Kalamazoo 12; Zanesville 6.

An explosion of dynamite, caused by a collision of freight trains on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad, between Dunkirk and Forest, O., resulted in the death of Fireman Ed. Baugh and the serious injury of Engineer W. E. Lyons. The track and earth were torn up for several hundred feet, and the train caught fire.

Connellsville cokers are back to work.

A revolution is imminent in Guatemala.

The government will protect ancient earthworks.

Fifty thousand inhabitants of Messina have fled on account of the cholera.

Varnell and Fan Fleet, two Chicago boodlers, will be expelled by the Masons.

National league meetings in Ireland are being proclaimed under the crimes act.

Austria and Germany have arranged for a renewal of their comercial treaty.

Mahomed Noor, one of Ayoub Khan's generals, has been captured and taken to Herat.

Outrages upon American citizens in the west by greasers are said to be getting numerous.

A sewer at Mankato, Minn., caved in and buried O. C. Barlow and J. Malone. Both dead.

The old school house near Dwight's crossing, Mass., in which Henry Ward Beecher preached his first sermon, has burned.

An all-around fight took place among a gang of railroad negroes at Walton, Va., in which one was killed and several injured.

The internal revenue collections for July and August were $20,950,036, an increase of $1,607,280 compared with the same period in 1886.

Two shots from Lieut. E. L. Zalinski's dynamite gun reduced an eighty-ton schooner to splinters at one and a fifth miles.

Zeke Proctor, a Cherokee desperado, has been captured at Fort Smith, Ark. He is indicted for seven murders and has killed a few more since.

Talbot, the youth who stole Fanny Davenport's diamonds last February at Memphis, has been sentenced to six years' imprisonment. The actress and her husband vainly sought to secure clemency for the young man.

Sporting News.

Tom Lee, of Australia, and "Bill" Goode, of England, will box under Queensberry rules for $500 a side November 12, near London.

The Cincinnatis each received $25 as a present from President Stern for their successful efforts in the east to secure second place.

Jack Havlin and Ed Holske's "unknown" have signed articles for a mill to occur before November 25, within 300 miles of Providence, R. I., for $500 a side, which may be increased to $1,000. The fight is to settle the 120-pound championship of America.

The winners of the Louisville Jockey club races yesterday were Poteen, Eva K., Montrose, Kermesse, Lafitte. The Brooklyn Jockey club races were won by Cyclops, Lelex, Geraldine, Eurus, Leo H., Little Minnie.

BASE BALL.—Cincinnati 4, Louisville 2; Mets 11, Athletic 5; Baltimore 6, Brooklyn 3; Philadelphia 3, Detroit 2; New York 7, Pittsburg 5; Boston 7, Indianapolis 6; Chicago 5, Washington 0; Sandusky 6, Canton 2; Wheeling 7, Mansfield 3; Kalamazoo 12, Zanesville 6.

MINERS MORE HOPEFUL.

A POSSIBILITY THAT THE STRIKE WILL SOON END.

All the Collieries in the Schuylkill District will Resume Work During the Week—The Trouble in the Coke Region.

HAZLETON, Pa., Sept. 22.—Late reports from the Schuylkill district show that all the individual operators are falling into line and accepting the agreement of the Reading company, and all the collieries in that section will resume work during this week. Among the many rumors being circulated comes one from Beaver Brook that a large number of employes of the works there had purchased tickets and were about leaving for the Schuylkill regions, in hopes of securing work, whereupon the superintendent of the colliery requested them to delay their departure. This is looked upon as the beginning of the end.

Matthew Long, a former influential labor advocate in this section, is out in a letter in one of the local papers in which he requests the business men of Hazleton and vicinity to hold a meeting and formulate a plan to appeal to the parties at issue to adjust their differences. He writes: "If the strike is continued any length of time it will involve a loss in wages of hundred of thousands of dollars monthly and will affect very materially every merchant and professional man." Mr. Long's suggestion, while it is well received by the majority of our business men, has not been acted upon, and none of the leading merchants seem willing to make a start, as they deem it a thankless position to intervene, especially at this time when both parties are still at fever heat.

Mail-Pouch Recovered.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Sept. 22.—A mail-pouch was fished out of a cistern back of the Church of God yesterday morning while fishing for a bucket that had fallen in. The pouch had a long slit cut in the side, and was labeled "Kalamazoo to Cincinnati," and was sent out on the 18th inst. Postmaster Kaough took charge of working up the case.

ANARCHISTS ONLY HOPE.

THE GROUNDS IN WHICH THEY MAY APPEAL TO THE SUPREME COURT.

Assistant Attorney General Maury Expresses His Opinion Concerning an Appeal Being Taken in Behalf of the Condemned Men—Workingmen Protest.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Assistant Attorney General Maury, when asked his opinion regarding the appeal of the Chicago Anarchists to the United States supreme court to-day, said it was no uncommon thing for state cases to be taken to the supreme court for writs of error, the grounds for the application being the interpretation of a statute or a question affecting the rights or personal liberty of the subject as granted to him under the constitution. In fact these are the only grounds on which the case can come before the court.

Section 709, revised statutes, in express terms, confers this power upon the court. The question then was, whether any Federal statute needed to be interpreted, or whether the rights of the condemned men had been violated and not fully protected as granted by the constitution, or if the laws of Illinois, under which they had been tried, were in conflict with the constitution.

Concerning these points, Mr. Maury confessed that he could offer no positive opinion, because the newspaper accounts didn't set forth with sufficient clearness the issues on which the appeal would be based. If the writ of error was granted it would be because it was shown that some such points as he had mentioned was reviewable. The general management or conduct of the case couldn't be considered. As an illustration he cited a Virginia appeal, a voluminous chancery case, where the only point involved, as far as the supreme court was concerned, was the interpretation of the word "fraud" in the bankruptcy act.

Mr. Maury was asked if an appeal would be granted because of Spies asserting that the state has placed his life in jeopardy, owing to its having ransacked his private drawers, and there found a copy of the famous "revenge" circular, and which figured so prominently in the trial. Mr. Maury's answer was that the state had a right to use all the evidence it could get, and unless that evidence was procured by unconstitutional means it would not affect the case. Spies might, if he liked, bring an action of trespass or larceny against the detective who purloined the circular, and the court might decide that no trespass or larceny had been committed.

If a supreme court justice grants a writ of error the attorney general of Illinois, representing the defendant in error, will submit a printed brief in support of the judgment of the state court being affirmed. There will probably be no argument before the court. The granting of the writ acts as a stay of execution, and if the Anarchists succeed in getting the writ and the supreme court affirms the validity of the sentence, they will have secured a further lease of life if nothing else.

Workingmen Protest.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—At a joint meeting of the Independent Bakers' union and Baker's union No. 39 last night, resolutions were adopted condemning the supreme court's decision in the Anarchist cases, protesting against violating the constitution and prostituting justice; requesting the governor to postpone the execution, and expressing deep contempt for the supreme court judges. Custom Tailors' assembly No. 7,455, Knights of Labor, also adopted resolutions protesting against the legal murder of human beings on account of their opinions, and assuring the condemned men of their support.

At a meeting of Furniture Workers' union No. 1, resolutions condemning the action of the supreme court in the Anarchists' case, were unanimously adopted.

Socialistic Mass Meeting.

BUFFAO, N. Y., Sept. 21.—At the Socialistic mass meeting last night speeches were made by Alexander Jones, of New York; Peter Kinckrehn, of Chicago, and Paul Grottkau, of Milwaukee. The two last named were particularly bitter, denouncing the sentence of the Anarchists, and expressing the belief that it would yet be reversed. At the close of the speaking resolutions were unanimously adopted protesting against the attack upon the rights of American citizens contained in this sentence, and expressing sympathy with the condemned men. Another mass meeting is to be held.

Praising Dr. McGlynn.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—The Herald of Salvation, published in the interest of Bishop Taylor's mission, publishes an editorial this week praising Dr. McGlynn and making the following proposition: "That there be a combined effort on the part of the Protestant clergy and laity of this city and Brooklyn in expressing to Dr. McGlynn our unfeigned sympathy with him and confidence in him as a man of marked ability, manly independence and unsullied integrity." Rev. Richard Copp, the editor of the paper, says that he has received replies from a large number of the clergy of this city and Brooklyn.

The Nevada Bank Trouble.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 20.—President Fair, of the Nevada bank, said yesterday to a reporter that the fact about the Nevada bank trouble was that Brandner, the manager, had made a big blunder. Brandner had confessed that himself to Flood and Mackey. Neither of the latter knew anything of the wheat deal until Brandner confessed that the bank was in trouble. Their ready capital was then swept away and they could not easily realize. So Mr. Fair advanced what was needed. The loss to the bank was between six and seven million dollars.

Pleading With Sir John.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 20.—It is understood that an imperial dispatch has been received which states that her majesty would be greatly pleased to learn that Sir John Macdonald had been appointed Canadian representative on the fisheries commission. A final decision has not yet been arrived at, although it is understood that the premier's colleagues are strongly urging him to accept the position.

Brick Works Burned.

KEYPORT, N. J., Sept. 20.—Jacob Lorillard's brick works, the largest in the United States, were destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. The flames started in the dry room and soon spread to all parts of the building, which were entirely destroyed with their contents. Loss, $500,000. No insurance. The works will be rebuilt.

Found Murdered.

LEBANON, O., Sept. 20.—Samuel Griffith, aged eighty-two, was found dead in a lane on his farm near this place Sunday night. A deep gash on the back of his head and marks of a struggle indicate foul play.

THE LABOR BUREAU WORK

SOME INTERESTING WORK BEING MAPPED OUT IN WASHINGTON.

A General Inquiry as to the Condition of Railroad Employes to be Made Soon—A History of Every Strike That Has Ever Taken Place in the United States.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The labor bureau has some interesting work now in hand and mapped out. In about a month it will commence a general inquiry as to the condition of railroad employes. This will embrace statistics in regard to their work and surroundings, their earnings, the number of hours they labor, what constitutes the "run" of a fireman, engineer, conductor and brakeman, the percentage of casualties to the number of men employed, the benefit derived from the insurance and relief associations that have been started by some of the roads, and much other information of a valuable character.

This full the bureau will investigate the cost of production of some of the leading staples, cotton, sugar, flour, meat, perhaps coal and iron, and the cost of distribution. By a series of analytical tables will be shown the cost of the raw staple, what must be added to turn it into the manufactured article, the expense for transportation, the profits and other charges incurred by the middlemen, and finally the cost of this same article to the consumer.

In about six weeks the bureau will have ready a history of every strike that has taken place in the United States between January, 1881, and December, 1886. About forty different points are covered in this investigation. The leading features are the duration of every strike, the number of men affected by it, the loss in wages and the loss to the employers.

Congress at its last session made an appropriation for the collection of divorce and other collateral statistics. The bureau now has in the field about thirty agents collecting these data. The inquiry embraces the number of divorces granted from 1867 to 1886, the number of marriages, the children of each union, the cause for which the divorce was granted, and whether absolute or limited, the length of time the couple were married and other facts. It will also have a synopsis of the divorce law of each state and territory, with possibly some comment on the same.

The figures will be given by states and territories, counties and court districts, and will be the most complete history of marital infelicity ever published. It is principally owing to the efforts of the New England divorce league, of which Rev. Samuel Dike, of Boston, is president, that congress was induced to undertake this work, which will be of the greatest interest and value to students of social science.

Bricklayers' Picnic.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The bricklayers' annual holiday was celebrated yesterday by a picnic at the Schuetzen park. The Bricklayers' Protective and Beneficial Union, No. 1, of Maryland, 400 strong, left Baltimore in the morning on an excursion to this city. The hodcarriers of Baltimore, having nothing to do, also came over and celebrated with the Washington hodcarriers at Brown's park. The procession was formed in front of Edel's garden on E street, which will be the headquarters, and the line of march was up the avenue. The Washington bricklayers who escorted the Baltimore visitors were headed by the Marine band, and the Baltimoreans had the Dickson band and two drum corps. The hodcarriers contested for a prize of $60 for fast loading-up.

California's Quota En Route.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 21.—San Francisco sent eastward, last night, her quota of comrades for the Grand Army encampment at St. Louis. Pullman sleeping cars, attached to the special train, will go through without change to St. Louis. They will be transferred from the Southern Pacific to the Atlantic & Pacific train at Mojave, in Southern California. They will remain for a short time at Las Vegas, Topeka and Kansas City and other points, where entertainments for the occupants have been provided. It is said that besides these a number of receptions will be given en route. The excursionists will arrive in St. Louis on Sunday, September 25.

Gale on the Gulf.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 21.—Easterly winds which have prevailed for several days, and increased last night to a gale, have forced the waters on the gulf against the embankment all along the Louisville & Nashville road, between Lookout Station and Michaud, and several washouts have occurred, delaying traffic. Mail and passengers are transferred by steamer from Rigolets to Milneburg. The gale has increased somewhat since noon, and it is accompanied by a steady rainfall. No other damage is reported so far, other than the prostration of the Blaize telegraph line, cutting off telegraphic communication with Port Eads.

Another Collapse.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 21.—Judge Kumler today appointed Theodore F. Nieman, the tailor, receiver for the Granger Carriage manufacturing company, doing business at 98 East Eighth street, and fixed his bond at $15,000. C. H. Albrecht, Theodore Anderson and H. T. Morton were appointed appraisers of the company's property. The assets are $5,359.07 in accounts, a $75 note and $4,000 stock and merchandise, making a total of $9,634.07. The liabilities are $13,000. There have been disagreements among the stockholders, and the credit of the concern was thereby injured.

Will Vote on Local Option.

CLEVES, O., Sept. 21.—The council last night by a vote of 4 to 2, authorized Mayor W. B. Welsh to call an election to determine the question of local option in this village. The wiseacres say that local option will carry by a good majority. One of the six saloons has closed, and it is rumored that at least three more saloons will be located in North Bend, our sister town, should the electors of Cleves vote "no saloons." The contest will be exciting as both sides are confident and working hard.

Soldier Reunions.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Sept. 21.—There are to be a number of soldier reunions in this vicinity this week. The second annual encampment of the County Veteran association opens Wednesday and continues Thursday and Friday. The Ninth Illinois cavalry held their reunion Wednesday and Friday, while the Crocker's Iowa brigade held a reunion at Davenport at the same time.

Burglar Killed.

HARRODSBURG, Ind., Sept. 20.—Mrs. Sarah Meadows, of this place, shot and killed Elsworth Anderson in the act of burglarising her home.

TALKING FOR COLOROW.

INDIAN COMMISSIONER ATKINS HOLDS HIM BLAMELESS.

He Intends to Ask Congress to Reimburse the Indians for the Stock Stolen from them During the Late Trouble—The Bond Offerings.—Washington News.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Indian Commissioner Atkins announces that he is going to ask congress to reimburse Colorow and his band for stock stolen from them during the late "Indian war." The commissioner is very sarcastic about this alleged war, and says openly that he considers it a great outrage against Colorow and his band. He does not entertain a doubt of the entire good faith of Colorow, except that his band were on the old reservation in Colorado, which old reservation Colorow has persistently declined to give up.

"Colorow," he said in talking of it, "has never agreed to the proposed removal from the old reservation in Colorado to the new reservation in Utah. He opposed it when the band generally were transferred and remained on the old reservation. It was on the lands still claimed by him that his people were hunting when the great cry was raised and the attack upon him made."

"Do you think they were on the war path then?"

"Not at all. On the contrary, I think that their intentions were peaceful."

"What was the cause then, do you think, of the attack upon them?"

"A desire to get their stock and drive them off the lands they have been occupying. It seems to have begun with some cowboys and lawless men, and the governor of Colorado was entrapped into calling out the state troops to sustain what was merely an attempt to rob a few poor Indians of their stock."

"How successful was the effort?"

"Eminently so. They succeeded in running off several hundred ponies and several thousand sheep and goats. I am so much impressed with the injustice of this course that I shall ask congress to reimburse the Indians for the losses where they actually occurred."

"But how about the state of Colorado? Where not the raids of the Indians under the authority of the state government?"

"Yes, I so understand. But we have nothing to do with that, you know. We must look to congress, and if congress wants to call the state to account, why that is another thing."

"What was the value of the stock taken from them?"

"Probably about $10,000. There were 300 ponies, 2,400 sheep and as many goats."

"Do the Indians raise sheep and goats in numbers, as that would indicate?"

"Yes, thousands of them. The fact is, the Indian is a good deal more developed in the ways of civilization than the people generally suppose. If he is left alone by bad men, and given opportunity, he is inclined to adopt our modes of life and become a peaceful citizen. You would be surprised to see how many of the Indians are taking advantage of the opportunity to take their lands in severalty, build houses of the own, and adopt the modes of civilization."

"And when they do this does it seem to work well for them and make them more peaceable?"

"Oh, yes. The Indian is about the same sort of a creature as anybody else in that general condition would be. Give him something of his own in which he feels a personal and proprietary interest, and you make him a better citizen. Those who have tried the methods of civilization are highly delighted with the experiment, and could not be persuaded to go back to their old habits."

"Do you look upon this system of giving them lands and homes of their own and encouragement of farming and stock raising and that sort of thing as a solution of the Indian problem?"

"Most assuredly. I look to see one-half of the Indians adopting the land in severalty system within five years and in a few years more expects to see the tribal and wandering customs practically a thing of the past."

"You seem to have some hope for the noble red man."

"Yes; I find that a closer study of him and his inclinations leads to a better opinion and more confidence in his future. I fully believe that education, civilization and the ownership of property will make the Indian a good citizen."

"Do they become citizens, in the full sense of the word, when they adopt homes and give up tribal habits?"

"Yes; they are full fledged citizens then."

"What effect does the adoption of civilized life seem to have upon him physically? Was an Indian ever known to become cleanly in his habits?"

"Yes. They take kindly to the comforts of civilization, and it does them good, too, for we find that after a tribe has adopted civilized methods a few years they begin to increase in numbers instead of steadily decreasing, as all Indians have until this new manner of life was introduced among them."

"How many Indians have we now in the entire country?"

"Not over a quarter of a million, if that many."

The Bond Offerings.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The bond offerings at the treasury department to-day were unusually light, aggregating in round numbers only 870,000 four-and-a-half per cents. These were offered at prices ranging from 107.98 to 110. The proposals were as follows: A. E. Nettleton, of Syracuse, N. Y., 10,000 coupon, 107.98; Investors Security company, of Burlington, Vt., 3,000 registered, 108 1-2; National bank, of El Paso, Ills., 5,000 coupon, 109; 5,000 registered, 109; J. H. Van Antwerp, of Albany, N. Y., 5,300 registered, 108; Beneficial Saving Fund society, of Philadelphia, 10,000 registered, 109; Maverick National bank, of Boston, 25,000 registered, 108 1-8; 25,000 registered, 108 1-4; 3,000 coupon, 108 1-4; Maverick National bank, of Boston, 10,000 registered, 108 1-4; W. J. Wilson, of New York, 100,000, 110; First National of bank of New Bridge, Mass., 20,000 registered, 108; Yette Stern, of New York, 200 registered, 108 1-2; Edmund and Charles Randolph, of New York, 11,500 registered, 108 1-2; 25,000 coupon, 109; Warwick National bank of Boston, 100,000 coupon, 108 1-4; New England Trust company of Boston, 31,600 registered, 108 1-2; 39,0000 coupon, 108 1-2; Charles E. Burnham, of Pawtucket, R. I., 20,000 registered, 108; Harry T. Wemple, of New York, 80,000 registered, 108.49; 100,000 coupon, 108.49; White, Morris & Co., of New York, 80,000 registered, 107.68; 20,000 coupon, 108.25; Joseph Talcott, of New York, 25,000 coupon, 108 1-4; Coffee exchange of New York, 70,000 registered, 108.98; Lewis Johnson & Co., of Washington, 60,000 registered, 108 1-2.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE GRAND ARMY.

Its Coming Encampment at the City of St. Louis.

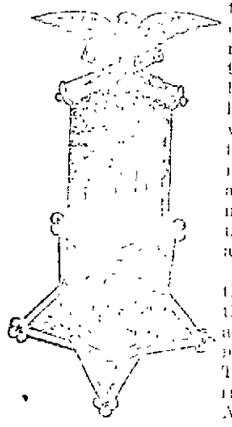
A HISTORY OF THE ORDER.

The Men Who Have Been Its Commanders.

Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty the Watchwords of the Organization—The Badge, Its Material and Significance. How the Grand Army Came to be Organized and by Whom.

[Copyrighted by the American Press Association.]

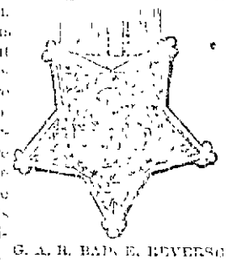
At the time of the grand review of the Union armies in Washington, June, 1865, there were 1,000,000 boys in blue under arms awaiting the declaration of peace and the order of muster out. There had previously been discharged from honorable service nearly a million men. The disbandment of the land and naval forces took place within a few months after the scene closed in the field, and altogether the men who had worn the blue made up nearly one half the population subject to military duty. The return of such an element to civil life, united by unusually strong ties and having an influence that extended beyond its own numbers, was an event in civil history and one that observers of other nations noted with keen interest. This great mass of men, lifted up by the common voice of the people to a superior place in public esteem, accustomed to the use of arms and to the rough methods of the field, settled back into the quiet body of society without commotion and without misunderstanding, and the nation has not been called to [illegible] the alienation of her [illegible] to the duties of civilians by the diversion, honors and public services rendered in the field. The story of the rise of the Grand Army of the Republic is connected with that [illegible] of soldiers, [illegible] [illegible] as it, put aside their weapons and became a grand army of [illegible] bearing the symbols of peace, "fraternity, charity, loyalty," was the new watchword. The [illegible] order was not [illegible] [illegible] cohesion [illegible] conception of [illegible] it is at present [illegible] the necessities of the hour. Out of the hundreds of thousands of old soldiers thrown suddenly into civil life [illegible] were displaced from one [illegible] another. The farmer and the mechanic lost their arts, the schoolboy his [illegible] to the desk, and clerks and [illegible] men had been superseded, and it became a fierce struggle for these back to adjust themselves. Then the inequalities of social and business life separated those who had been comrades in the field. The camp fires of the front had gone out, but the social warmth created there in the men who had gathered around them was yet alive. Furthermore there were many comrades disabled and in need whose pay and pensions were but a pittance, and their more fortunate soldier friends felt a duty to arrange some permanent system of relieving this class, whether strangers or acquaintances. These causes led to the forming of unions of soldiers and sailors under various [illegible] titles. In the east there were soldiers' and sailors' unions and in the west veteran legions and others, organized on an identical basis. Kansas and New York had state associations. The [illegible] and the general conventions [illegible] soon.



G. A. R. BADGE.

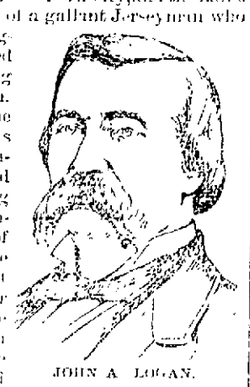
[illegible] was [illegible] and it was found that de[illegible] people were [illegible] the association for per[illegible] and were able to control the [illegible] upon the [illegible]. The results of these experiments led the veterans of different sections to confer upon the best and [illegible] of perfecting an organization, and in [illegible] a publication [illegible] that a secret order of veterans was rapidly spreading in [illegible]. In the spring of that year Col. B. F. Stephenson had organized a local union at Dakota, calling it a post of the Grand Army of the Republic. Many of the veteran soldiers were already members of civil secret orders, and very generally these advocated the secret method as the best adapted to a brotherhood of soldiery. The Dakota post became the advance guard of the great order, for the commander of that post and his associates began to organize elsewhere in the state and soon called a convention at Springfield. Forty posts within the state sent delegates.

The opening words of the preamble adopted show how the veterans then looked upon themselves: "We, the representatives of the soldiers and sailors of the military and naval forces of the United States during the late war," etc., etc. They declared their purpose to be the formation of a grand association of Union soldiers and sailors, to foster fraternal relations and keep alive the zeal of patriotism and devotion to the country, above all for "mutual support and assistance in the work of furnishing employment and aid to the needy comrades and caring for the destitute dependents of the fallen."



G. A. R. BADGE, REVERSE.

The veterans of the war were familiar with the distinctions of rank and the respect due to them in the army, but in the order the old military distinctions were not revived. The commander of the army and the generals are simply comrades in the Grand Army, and that title is applied to every member. During the early stages of the order a system of grades was adopted, and three degrees, that of recruit, soldier and veteran, were constituted; **but after two years' trial it was abandoned, in 1871, and all members become veterans at the initiation, and take their seats at once as comrades in the encampment. In all rites and ceremonies in the services of initiation and those of burial the principle of fraternal relations reaching to all is impressively borne out.** The abolition of the state lines which played such a part in the rivalries of the service in the field followed the perfection of the order on a national basis, which took place in 1866, soon after the Springfield meeting. One of the features of the order is the perpetuation of the names of the gallant dead by the title of the posts. Every post must adopt the name of some one deceased, and this naturally falls to a military celebrity of general or local fame. Sometimes it is a private or a brave line officer. The first post organized in New York state was the Phil Kearney post, of New York city, and the name adopted was that of a gallant Jersey man who led out a state brigade and was killed before attaining high distinction. The soldiers of the different states served in the armies of the east and west, and holding in grateful memory the heroes of the fields where they fought, select them for the honor of a name to be handed down in the records of the order. The Grand Army camp fires are the social festivals where the pleasant memories of camp life in the field are kept alive. The camp fires are opened on the occasion of general conventions of the order, at the reunions of posts and also at the reunions of separate veteran associations that accept the hospitalities of the Grand Army. These meetings are informal banquets where the usual order of ceremonies is omitted and the time is spent in songs, stories and the recital of army incidents. The food is as near as possible what the common army ration was, corn beef, army bread or sea biscuit, black coffee and beans or bean soup. Coming late on the programme the veterans and their civilian guests are ready to take this coarse fare with heartiness, and the novelty of it combined with the fun makes the best of sauce.

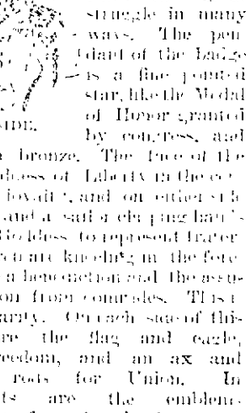


JOHN A. LOGAN.

The colored veterans rarely ask for admission to membership in posts composed of white men. The negroes as a rule congregate in large cities and are able to create posts of their own and do this out of preference, enjoying all the privileges of the order and representation in the general assemblies. The relief and burial funds of the colored posts are generously sustained by the whole order in case of need.

The badge of this great fraternity is itself a souvenir of the field and is destined to become a memento to be cherished by thousands of American homes as a priceless heirloom. Each Grand Army badge is made of metal from cannon taken from the foe in actual battle on some of the decisive fields of the war. The design of the badge adopted since 1879 is one that commemorates the great struggle in many ways. The pendant of the badge is a five pointed star, like the Medal of Honor granted by congress, and made of cannon bronze. The face of the medal has the Goddess of Liberty in the center, representing loyalty, and on either side stands a soldier and a sailor grasping hands in front of the Goddess to represent fraternity. Two children are kneeling in the foreground to receive a benediction and the assurance of protection from comrades. That the symbol of charity. On each side of this center group are the flag and eagle, representing freedom, and an ax and a bundle of rods for Union. In the star points are the emblems of different arms of service, bugle for infantry, cannon for artillery, muskets for marines, swords for cavalry, and an anchor for sailors. Surrounding the center is the legend "Grand Army of the Republic, 1861—Veteran—1861," the latter date commemorating the close of the war and the founding of the order. On the reverse side is a laurel branch for victory, and the national shield surmounted by the different corps badges, each on a keystone showing that they are united, and will protect the union. The clasp of the badge is an eagle with cross cannon and ammunition, representing defense. The clasp and medal are united by the national ring, which is the union of the order.

A. E. BURNSIDE.

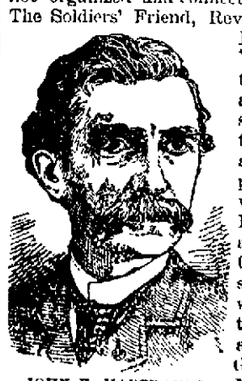


CHARLES H. DEVENS.

This badge being liable to abuse by unprincipled men, is controlled by the order, and cannot be procured by other than bona fide members. The cannon bronze for their manufacture is furnished in quantities from the United States arsenals, where condemned cannon are melted up, and stored under protection of a committee from the national body of the Grand Army. The bronze badge is the distinctive sign of the order, and all other badges in use are modifications of this. The badges of the different army corps are worn by the members on occasion of parade and ceremony in order to aid in recognition of former comrades of the same corps who have become strangers since the war.

CHARITY.

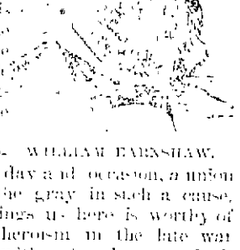
The pension of a private soldier when he is completely disabled, but has not lost a limb or an organ of sight or hearing, is $8 a month, and the rate ranges as low as $2 a month, according to degree of disability. At the close of the war $16 was allowed for an arm lost and $24 for a leg. So many men unable to labor, or at least without a chance to do so, were reduced to this pittance that the veteran associations at once found scope for charitable services. The disabled men pleaded for employment and not for donations. Schemes for furnishing employment suited to these men were numerous, but proved to be temporary, because they were not organized and connected. The editor of The Soldiers' Friend, Rev. William Oland Bourne, of New York, had an extensive bureau for agencies, both for sale and subscription, for his own and other soldier publications as well. The Soldiers' Friend became an advocate of the Grand Army as soon as the order was made known to the eastern people, and Col. Bourne, Gens. Cochrane and McKean started the order in New York state, making a claim for it on the ground of its beneficent character.



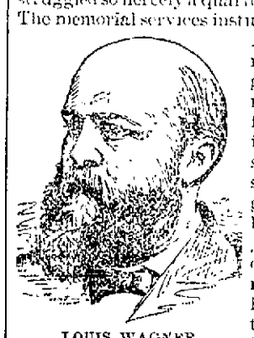
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

To encourage maimed soldiers in the hope that they might learn useful occupation, a prize was offered through The Soldiers' Friend for the best specimens of left handed penmanship by veterans who had lost their right arms in battle. Gens. Grant, Meade, Thomas, Sherman, Admirals Farragut and Porter and other distinguished officers made the awards. Two thousand dollars were expended in twenty prizes, and as a result a great number of left armed men qualified for clerical work.

While the plans for helping disabled veterans to their feet were before the public, the Grand Army was organizing and each enterprise gave impetus to the other. The national constitution of the order adopted in 1870 provides for a relief fund in every post of the army. In the secret obligation there is a solemn pledge to mutual aid and support of soldiers' interests. The work of providing means for employment of veterans continued for some years, and as the need of it grew less each year the matter passed into the hands of employment committees appointed by each post. The committee acts as a bureau, securing the situation and recommending the applicant. In large cities the order maintains an employment office, and connected with this is an emergency fund for the immediate relief of destitute soldiers. Food, clothing, rent money and burial funds are provided to deserving families of veterans. The most extensive agency of this kind is the bureau of employment and emergency fund of New York and Kings counties. Their offices are centrally located in the city hall of New York and of Brooklyn. The kindly offices of the comrades are not confined to their own precincts, nor to the order exclusively. When the Chicago fire rendered the inhabitants want the Grand Army of the country made a generous donation through the national board. The appeal from Charleston last fall for earthquake sufferers was responded to by an order from national headquarters to the various posts to assist in raising funds. The order has always been prompt to extend a kind hand to the south, and some very happy unions of the blue and the gray have resulted from this liberal spirit. In Richmond, Va., a camp of Confederate veterans occupies a lodge room where the Phil Kearney post of the Grand Army meet. The hall is alternately decorated with Union and Confederate flags and symbols, and at the reunions and camp fires the former antagonists meet on the most friendly terms. The movement for the erection of a home for Confederate veterans at Richmond, called in Camp Lee, and Phil Kearney post at once indorsed the scheme to the Grand Army in the vicinity. There is every reason to now that the members of the order near Richmond recommended to the Confederates an appeal to the Grand Army of the north. The call at once met with favor, and joint committees of Grand Army men and Confederate veterans were formed in New York, Boston, Brooklyn and elsewhere. The Grand Army did not act officially as an order, but the posts appointed committees and the southerners and northerners met together to forward the scheme, which appealed warmly to the soldier instinct of both sections. In New York the Confederate veterans selected the anniversary of Lee's surrender for a mass convention at Cooper Institute and an enthusiastic meeting was addressed by prominent soldiers of the opposing armies. The chief orator from the south was Gen. John B. Gordon, and his appreciation of the significance of the unique speech was most eloquently expressed. He said: "As a defeated soldier I rejoice to see such a day and occasion, a union of the blue and the gray in such a cause. The cause that brings us here is worthy of the men whose heroism in the late war thrilled the world with astonishment and admiration. It is a movement by brave and magnanimous victors to protect, shelter, and befriend the disabled and suffering of our honorable and valiant though vanquished brothers. It is to make practical, to give direction and scope to an impulse conceived in the noblest minds, born of heart and generous hearts, inspired by God like charity, and which is destined to exert a power for good on the future of this reunited country, resistless, measureless, enduring. It is a movement worth more to this country than all the resolutions of political platforms or parties, more than all appeals by eloquent lips for restoration of sectional concord and American fraternity, for it is the northern heart's own eloquence addressed to the southern heart's own sensibilities." The fraternization of the veterans of both sections has gone on until whole armies have clasped hands on the fields where they struggled so fiercely a quarter of a century ago. The memorial services instituted by the Grand Army for decorating veterans' graves have been a means of bringing former antagonists together. The soldiery of the south have very generally asked to be permitted to join the citizens in demonstrations of regard for the fallen defenders of the country, and by this means have asserted their loyal devotion to the old flag and won the good will of the Union veterans.



WILLIAM EARNSHAW.



LOUIS WAGNER.

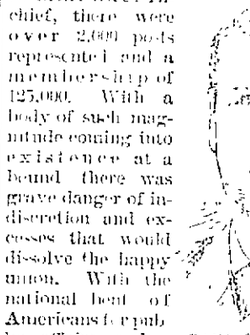
In addition to its organized charities, the Grand Army acts as an information bureau for all the interests of soldiers throughout the broad land, and a soldier in distant parts may be brought into communication with former comrades and officers whose testimony is necessary to his interests. The soldiers' homes of the country are, with the exception of three national homes, controlled by state boards, and while the Grand Army is not officially recognized in their management, the officers of the order act in an advisory manner with the civil management, and exert a wide influence for the protection of the interests of the inmates.

The Woman's Relief corps is a settled auxiliary and recognized agency of the order. This corps originated in 1869, in Bosworth post, in Maine, and during the administration of Commander in Chief Paul Vandervoort, 1878–79, the movement, then confined to Maine and Massachusetts, was encouraged to take a wider field. In 1883 a national convention met at Denver simultaneously with the national encampment of the Grand Army, and a resolution of greeting was passed by the latter body. By special indorsement of the national encampment the corps is now officially known as an auxiliary to the army. The president of the corps is Elizabeth D'A. Kinne, of San Francisco, and the fifth national convention will be held in connection with the Grand Army encampment at St. Louis in September.

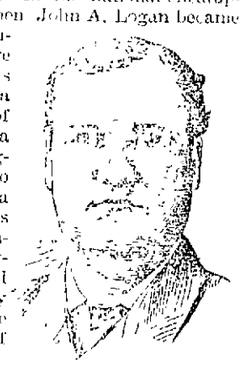
LOYALTY.

The interest at the St. Louis encampment of the Grand Army will center on the election of a commander in chief to succeed Commander Fairchild. The soldiers who have held this office are: Stephen A. Hurlburt, Illinois; John A. Logan, Illinois; Ambrose E. Burnside, Rhode Island; Charles H. Devens, Massachusetts; John F. Hartranft, Pennsylvania; John C. Robenson, New York; William Earnshaw, Ohio; Louis Wagner, Pennsylvania; George S. Merrill, Massachusetts; Paul Vandervoort, Nebraska; Robert B. Beath, Pennsylvania; John S. Kountz, Ohio; Samuel S. Burdette, Washington; Lucius Fairchild, Wisconsin.

The second national encampment, held at Philadelphia in 1867, was an important gathering, and determined the destiny of the order. There were twenty one organized state departments represented in the convention, comprising nearly all the northern states. Although the posts and departments were growing there was at the time little intercommunication, no correspondence with headquarters, no reports. That encampment was in session three days and a national organization was perfected, the provisional regulations and ritual revised, and a general impetus given to the movement everywhere. There were also influences at work outside of the order to draw the attention of veterans to this method of securing the benefits of a vast brotherhood. In 1869, the year before the Philadelphia encampment, there was a national convention of soldiers and sailors held at Pittsburg for the purpose of discussing veterans' interests, particularly their rights and privileges in relation to the national government in the matter of land warrants, revision of pension laws, preference for government employments and other questions which the great number of discharged soldiers made pertinent at the time. This meeting was a great demonstration and brought the soldiers together from all sections. The existence of the Grand Army, its prospects and objects, were made known here and the order acquired a national reputation while yet it was confined to a few districts in the west. As soon as the news of the successful encampment at Philadelphia reached the informal circles of veterans throughout the states there was a general movement into the new organization. During the year the remaining northern states organized, and departments were created in Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, California and several territories. In the national encampment of 1869, when John A. Logan became commander in chief, there were over 2,000 posts represented and a membership of 125,000. With a body of such magnitude coming into existence at a bound there was grave danger of indiscretion and excesses that would dissolve the happy union. With the national bent of Americans for public affairs and a soldier's prestige to sustain it the veteran naturally engaged in politics, and zeal for the soldier's interests was so strong in the fraternity that shrewd and firm pilotage was needed to keep politics out of the order. To keep veterans out of politics was not thought of, but to preserve the order from prostitution to partisan purposes was believed possible. The original constitution of the order contained an article which still stands without modification or addition, that is that "no officer or comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic shall in any manner use this organization for partisan purposes, and no discussion of partisan questions shall be permitted at any of its meetings, nor shall any nomination for political office be made."

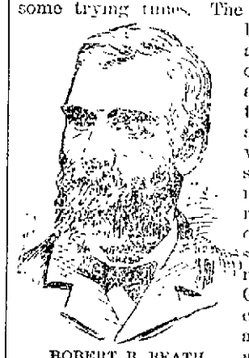


GEORGE S. MERRILL.



PAUL VANDERVOORT.

The composition of the order was one to create a common bond and preserve it from factional divisions. The membership is restricted to men who were borne on the muster rolls of the United States in the civil war; hence it is not possible to pack a post with men devoted to some narrow interest. There is a wholesome check on the use of the black ball, and every honorably discharged soldier has a right in the order unless he forfeits it. The mass is at once different in kind but united in purpose, that purpose being set forth in a solemn pledge to sustain the fraternity and to support the interests of the soldier. This pledge has preserved the order from falling into inefficiency and decay where there was no practical work to hold the members together, and has carried it over some trying times. The principle has also been a loophole for ambitious men to evade the law against politics in the order. As soon as the membership was formed able soldiers who were nominated for office reminded comrades of their oath, and some bargains were made which the Grand Army had cause to regret, and which soon reacted to the injury of the politicians. The order might be strained and brought into use, but in all cases the membership suffered and politicians found it an unreliable instrument. The membership fell off between 1869 and 1873 to less than 50,000. After the centennial, in 1876, interest in the order revived, and there has been a steady growth throughout the Union until at present there are over 300,000 active members on the rolls and nearly 6,000 posts.



ROBERT B. BEATH.

The organization is democratic and representative. The precinct body or post elects its own officers and its delegates to the state department. The state convention elects to the national convention, and here the general rules of the order are formed. The sessions of the posts, as well as the general conventions, are called encampments, but the post encampment is a secret session, while the conventions are open to privileged outsiders. The posts have discretion in most of the important work of the order and may do anything not in violation of the constitution. The posts are controlled by a council of administration elected annually.

The uniform of the Grand Army varies in different sections. Each department adopts the shape of hat or cap to be worn and the

(Continued on 3d page)

Sovereign Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 20.—The city is crowded with delegates to the annual session of the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and several special trains are yet to arrive. Elaborate arrangements have been made by the citizens for the entertainment and comfort of the visitors. Nearly every business establishment and residence displays flags and streamers, and quite a number of triumphal arches have been erected. The gathering bids fair to be the most successful since the establishment of the order. The event of the week will be the competitive prize drill of the Patriarchs Militant—the military branch of the order. It is expected that 10,000 chevaliers and 30,000 subordinate members will take part in the parade.

Henry George Fined.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—The name of Henry George, the nominee of the Labor party for secretary of state, appears upon the panel of jurors of the city court. His name has been called every day since last Monday, but he has not answered. He and the other delinquents have been fined $100 each by Judge Browne.

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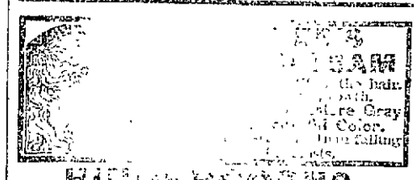

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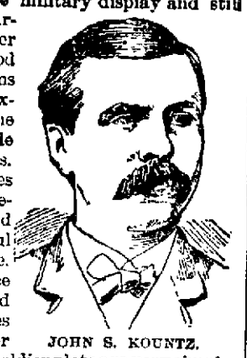
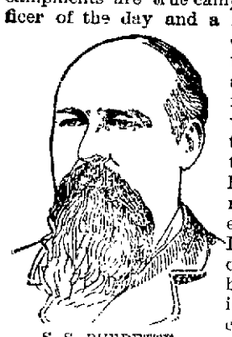
posts regulate the other details, the aim being to avoid extreme military display and still preserve the character of the order as a brotherhood of soldiery. Arms are not borne excepting by the guard, and the side arms of officers. In the ceremonies the military element prevails, and it is very beautiful and impressive. The burial service for the dead and memorial services as performed over the graves in the soldier plots are very simple, but full of pathos and noble suggestions.



JOHN S. KOUNTZ.

The official designations in the order are all military, beginning with the sentinel and reaching to the commander-in-chief. The encampments are true camps ruled by an officer of the day and a file of guard. The chief of a post is the commander, and his assistants in administrative work are an adjutant, quarter master, surgeon, chaplain, with subordinate assistants for each of these. Every encampment of a post is opened by a religious service, led by the chaplain, with responses from the comrades. The Sons of Veterans have no relation to the Grand Army of the Republic The avowed objects of the army are stated in article 2 of the national rules and regulations as follows: To preserve and strengthen those kind and fraternal feelings which bind together the soldiers, sailors and marines who united to suppress the late rebellion and to perpetuate the memory and history of the dead.



S. S. BURDETTE.

LUCIUS FAIRCHILD.

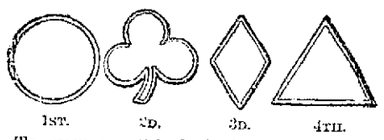
To assist such former comrades in arms as need help and protection and to extend needful aid to the widows and orphans of those who have fallen.

To maintain true allegiance to the United States of America based upon a paramount respect for and fidelity to the national constitution and laws; to discountenance whatever tends to weaken loyalty, incites to insurrection, treason or rebellion, or in any manner impairs the efficiency and permanency of our free institutions; and to encourage the spread of universal liberty, equal rights and justice to all men.

The order has no official organ. The Soldiers' Friend was discontinued in 1872 and The Grand Army Gazette was established, and has been the principal national journal devoted to the principles of the fraternity.

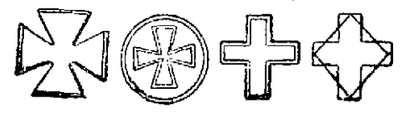
CORPS BADGES—THE SONS—THE RITUAL.

The corps badges which are illustrated in this article have a peculiar significance to veterans, and are now generally worn by the Grand Army men. These badges originated in the war and have since been legally recognized by congress. The different army corps were composed of volunteers from various states, and each corps would have from thirty-six to forty eight or more state regiments. To begin with each soldier wore figures and initials to indicate his regiment, but these were frequently lost in the field, where it was difficult to replace them, and at best they could only be deciphered at close quarters. On a field where several corps were engaged a great deal of confusion took place because commanders could not identify their men.

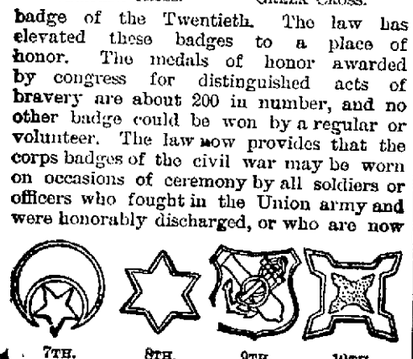


1ST. 2D. 3D. 4TH.

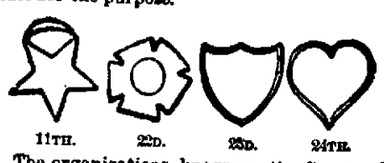
To overcome this the badges were designed in a way to give to each division of twelve regiments a distinctive badge. Each corps had its own design and each division of the corps had its own color—red, white, blue or yellow. The badges were cut from flannel and sewed on the caps, and when lost could be easily replaced. When the troops of a corps were incorporated into some other corps they were allowed to retain their old badges. Thus the Eleventh corps men, when placed in the Twentieth corps, kept the Eleventh corps crescent and joined it to the star of the Twentieth corps. The Twelfth corps was also put into the Twentieth, and the badge of the Twelfth, a five pointed star, became the badge of the Twentieth. The law has elevated these badges to a place of honor. The medals of honor awarded by congress for distinguished acts of bravery are about 200 in number, and no other badge could be won by a regular or volunteer. The law now provides that the corps badges of the civil war may be worn on occasions of ceremony by all soldiers or officers who fought in the Union army and were honorably discharged, or who are now in the regular army. A soldier who served in two or more corps which preserved their distinct badges to the end may wear the badge of each. These are the badges, and this the significance of those emblems seen on the breasts of Grand Army men beside the official badge of the order. Medals recognized officially in the regular service and worn by soldiers as tokens of the battlefield will grow in importance as army souvenirs, and the old corps badge system is a happy device for the purpose.



5TH CORPS. MALTESE CROSS. 6TH CORPS. GREEK CROSS.



7TH. 8TH. 9TH. 10TH.



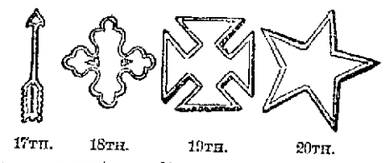
11TH. 22D. 23D. 24TH.

The organizations known as the Camps of the Sons of Veterans and the Posts of the Sons of Veterans, two bodies, have now no official connection with the Grand Army of the Republic. The Posts of the Sons of Veterans is the older order of the two, and it is confined to the sons of Union soldiers of the late war, whether the fathers died in service or since the war or are now living, or whether or not they are or were veterans of the Grand Army. The Camps of the Sons of Veterans is composed of sons of veterans and their sons, and is to be perpetuated like the Order of the Cincinnati. The Sons secured the recognition of the national encampment of the Grand Army, but owing to a strong opposition within the order the recognition was repealed at the national encampment at San Francisco last year. The opposition to the Order of the Sons was based on the foundation principle of the Grand Army—that is a fraternity of veterans for mutual comfort and aid, and the objects of the association will have been accomplished as the members pass away, and the order should then go out of existence. This idea is strongly set forth in the solemn words of the ritual service said by the open grave of a comrade of the order. When the appointed ceremonies of the post are over, the chaplain repeats an address containing the following:

"The march of another comrade is over, and he lies down after it in the house appointed for all the living. * * * Reminded for-

11TH. 14TH. 15TH. 16TH.

cibly by the vacant place so lately filled by our deceased brother that our ranks are thinning, let each one be so loyal to every virtue, so true to every friendship, so faithful in our remaining march that we shall be ready to fall out here to take our places at the great review." The opposition to the Sons is not unanimous, and the resolution in the San Francisco

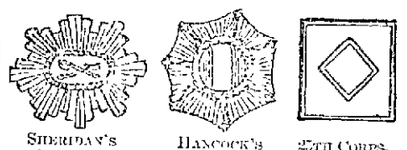


17TH. 18TH. 19TH. 20TH.

encampment repealing the act of recognition of the junior order which was on the minutes of a previous encampment was accompanied with a "recommendation to the Sons of Veterans to consolidate into one body, and wishing them God speed." The majority of the active members when mustered believe that since the order of the Grand Army commemorates a civil strife it is not wise or patriotic to encourage the perpetuation of feelings of enmity and sectional bitterness through the youth of generations to follow. In its legislation and highest official action, the Grand Army looks upon Decoration or Memorial Day as a Grand Army day. The article of the bylaws establishing it says: "The National Encampment hereby establishes a Memorial Day, to be observed by the Grand Army of the Republic on the 30th day of May, annually, in commemoration of the deeds of our fallen comrades."

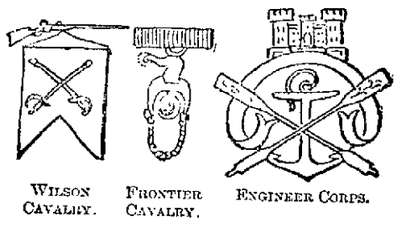
The custom of making that day one for general decoration of graves, soldiers' and others, became so general that the national encampment in 1877 passed a resolution that "The Grand Army of the Republic seeks thus (in the observation of Memorial Day) to preserve the memories of those only who fought in defense of national unity."

The ritualistic services of the order are seven in number, and all of them are accom-



SHERIDAN'S CAVALRY. HANCOCK'S VETERAN VOLUNTEER CORPS. 27TH CORPS, COLORED.

panied by appropriate military symbols and actions. The services most generally performed in full, and the ones best known to the public, are those of Decoration or Memorial Day. The method of observing the day is different with various posts, but the prescribed services are usually combined with such special services as may be chosen. The services for Decoration Day, when properly observed, begin with a parade of the post, officially mustered in the post room. Then follows a special service at the cemetery, which takes place at the soldiers' plot, if there be one, or over the grave of a comrade selected as representative of all. The public services appointed for halls on Decoration Day are performed by a full post in uniform, with music, and a ritual said by the chaplain and the post officers, the comrades responding. Sometimes portions of the regular burial service of the order are used at the cemetery on Decoration Day, and in



WILSON CAVALRY. FRONTIER CAVALRY. ENGINEER CORPS.

this service the significance of the floral decoration is brought out. After the address of the commander, which closes with the words, "Here lies the body of a true hearted, brave and earnest defender of the republic," a comrade places a wreath of evergreen over the tomb as a "symbol of an undying love for comrades of the war." Another comrade then offers a white rose, "symbol of purity," with the prayer that future generations may emulate the unselfish devotion of our heroes. A third comrade places a laurel leaf, "symbol of victory" and last token of affection from comrades in arms. Other services for which the ritual provides are the dedication by the Grand Army of public statues or other memorials to the dead soldiers and the installation of post officers in the presence of the members of the order.

THE ST. LOUIS ENCAMPMENT.

This year's Grand Army encampment will be the twenty-first annual gathering of its kind, and will be held on Sept. 27 to 30. A rousing welcome is promised.

The managers of the reunion encourage comrades to bring their families and let the wives and daughters enjoy the camp fire fun.

The different department headquarters in St. Louis will be in tents pitched in the park, and provision will be made to supply tents and straw free of charge to all posts who elect to have a taste of army hardship as it was during the war.

In addition to the vast hotel accommodations of St. Louis, the private residences will care for 40,000 strangers during the encampment.

The entertainment committee has an extensive programme, embracing excursions to places of historic interest, camp fires, illuminations, receptions and concerts.

The decorations of the halls and streets where the veterans are to meet and to parade will be most elaborate. The flower plots of some of the private residences were laid out months ago from designs of military badges.

A reunion of surviving war governors is in charge of a committee headed by ex-Governor Thomas C. Fletcher, who helped govern Missouri during the war.

The St. Louis hotels advertise a capacity ranging from fifty guests each to 2,000 and rates from $1 a day to $5, and visitors have some pastime selecting from a list of three dozen.

FARM AND GARDEN.

DIRECTIONS WITH ILLUSTRATIONS FOR MAKING A ROLLER.

Importance of Careful Preparation of Soil in Wheat Culture—How to Save Seed Corn—A Staff That Insures Safety in Handling Bulls.

The subject of horns on cattle has been very much discussed of late, and it has been proven in many cases that they are expensive appendages. This is frequently demonstrated in the handling of bulls. It often occurs that even a pet bull will become enraged and inflict serious injuries when led only by a ring in the nose.

A BULL STAFF.

In the accompanying figure is shown a device vouched for by a Rural New Yorker correspondent, who claims that with it the handling of horned animals is comparatively safe. If the chain from any cause should come loose, a weapon of defense is still in the leader's hands. Take a long fork handle, rivet an iron strap over it with six or eight inches of light chain attached, to which fasten a good malleable harness snap. Put the snap in the nose ring and the animal can be led without the rope if so desired.

Agricultural Fairs in October.

The following state and provincial fairs have been announced for October:

Alabama—Montgomery, Oct. 17-23.
Canadian Exposition—Toronto, Oct. 5-17.
Colorado—Pueblo, Oct. 4-8.
Georgia—Macon, Oct. 24, Nov. 2.
Missouri—St. Louis, Oct. 3-8.
Missouri—Fat stock, Kansas City, Oct. 27, Nov. 3.
Mississippi—Jackson, Oct. 17-22.
North Carolina—Raleigh, Oct. 19-21.
Piedmont Exposition—Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 10-22.
Texas—Dallas, Oct. 20, Nov. 5.
Virginia—Richmond, Oct. 26-28.

How to Make a Good Roller.

The importance of a good roller on the farm is too well known and appreciated to require comment. It is often a question, however, how to secure one. The following description, therefore, of a home made roller by a correspondent in Indiana Farmer will be welcome to many readers:

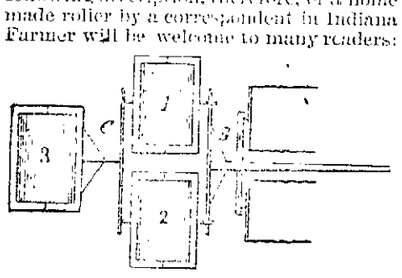


FIG. 1—A GOOD ROLLER.

Cut three logs 18 inches in diameter 3 feet 2 or 4 inches long; around each make a frame. Set two rollers end to end, with a space of about 7 or 8 inches between them; make your tongue so high that the piece across the end (a) will be about 8 inches longer than it is from the middle of one frame to the middle of the other; bore 4 inches from each end of said cross piece bore a 5-8 inch hole, and with the same bit bore in the center of each frame, both front and back. Now when the tongue is raised level with the frames, the holes through the cross piece in the end of tongue will correspond with those in the centers of the two frames, from; slip a washer about an inch in thickness between the frames and said cross piece, and bolt them with 5-8 inch bolts.

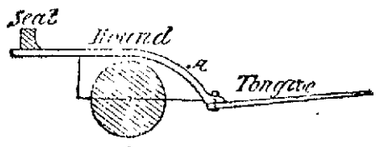


FIG. 2—A GOOD ROLLER.

Now make a bar (c) the same length of the cross piece on the end of the tongue, bore a 5-8 inch hole in each end, same distance apart as in cross piece (b) and it will correspond with the holes in the center of the two frames, back; slip an inch washer between said bar and said frames and bolt with 5-8 inch bolt. Now you have a roller to roll corn, or a dead furrow, or a ridge, only the tongue is "limber" or weak. To remedy this, fashion a piece something like the half of a wagon hound, fasten that part that would be front in hounds, just behind the doubletrees on the tongue (a), Fig. 2. It will then arch or raise above the rollers, and should extend twenty inches or two feet back of the bar that connects the two frames back; fasten a support from said bar up to said hound, place a seat on said hound where the weight of the driver will balance the tongue, and you have a roller that will roll the two insides of a ditch or the outsides of a ridge. Fasten the third roller by a coupling pole twenty inches or two feet long to the middle of the bar that connects the two front rollers together, and it will roll the space left between the two front ones.

Sowing Wheat.

The manner in which wheat is sown is of vital importance, for its influence is felt to a great extent right on to the harvesting of the crop. An all important matter is the thorough preparation of the seed bed. That it pays to carefully prepare the soil for wheat has been proven time and again, and yet not one field in ten is properly stirred and pulverized before the seed is sown. Remember that it is impossible in the care of wheat to make the soil too mellow or too fine. All work done in this direction is amply paid for by the future crop.

It also pays to drill in the seed, even if one has to hire the drill. It insures the even dropping and covering of the seed, and is a saving of seed. Avoid the use of foul or imperfect seed; it is a waste of time, labor and land to sow wheat that has not been carefully screened and winnowed to free it from foreign and imperfect seed. In sections where smut is likely to appear avail yourself of such preventive measures as treating the seed to brine or a solution of vitriol.

Each farmer must decide in great measure the question as to what variety of wheat to sow. It is not a safe plan to make an entire change in any one season, and especially where the previous yields have proven fairly satisfactory. A safe rule is to sow the soil devoted to the main crop in some well tested wheat in your own locality, and experiment with promising new sorts on a small scale. A bushel of good, clear seed, drilled in, is considered an ample quantity for one acre by many farmers. The usual rule is from one bushel to five pecks, drilled in, and about one-half bushel more sown broadcast.

Saving Seed Corn.

The importance of saving seed corn by careful selection has been preached from time to time out of date, and repeated experiment has proven the necessity for care in the storing of the corn selected for seed. In sections where short seasons prevail early varieties are desirable, hence earliness ought to be promoted even in sorts already early by selecting such from stalks that first ripen their ears. The importance of choosing fair-sized, well-developed ears, taken from stalks which bore at least two ears, is apparent to every one who has given the subject any thought.

In the selection of seed corn too much care cannot be exercised in keeping a well-established and desirable variety pure. It should be borne in mind that two sorts growing within a quarter of a mile of one another are liable to mix, hence it is not wise to save seed from such corn.

There does not appear to be any safer, easier or better mode of saving corn for seed than the old time one of pulling back and braiding the husks of twenty or more ears together, and then hanging these braided strands from the rafters of a corn house, a smoke house, the attic or other dry place. The corn must be kept dry and out of the reach of rats and mice. It is a wise plan to select only the perfectly matured ears for seed; these dry more quickly and are not so liable to mold. Not a few farmers always plan to hang their seed corn between the rafters of their smoke houses, believing that, in addition to the dry atmosphere there found, the smoke that permeates the kernels acts as a preventive to insect pests after the seed is planted.

The Hessian Fly.

There are two broods of the Hessian fly brought to perfection each year, one in the fall and one in the spring. The mature female insect deposits its eggs upon the leaves of the young plant soon after these appear above ground. As soon as the eggs hatch the young worms make their way down the leaf to its base, where they remain between it and the stem near the roots. It requires several weeks for the larva to attain full size. Its skin then is hard and brown, and, to the unaided eye, the insect presents the appearance of a small flax-seed. In this condition it remains until spring, when the fly comes forth and lays its eggs, and so the operation is repeated. The preventive measures that have from time to time been devised by scientists and practical farmers may be briefly told as follows:

Sow a part of the wheat early, and if affected by the fly put in the rest of the seed after Sept. 20. The idea is that by destroying the first brood the second will not appear.

Partially affected wheat is sometimes saved by the use of fertilizers and careful cultivation, and if winter wheat, the fields may be recuperated in the spring.

Many of the eggs and larvæ may be destroyed by pasturing with sheep and close cropping of winter wheat in November or early December. Some claim that rolling the ground will answer nearly as well.

Another remedy is to sow hardy varieties of wheat, especially those that tiller vigorously.

Lime, soot and salt are named as special remedies, and it is also very generally recommended to rake off the stubble. Objections are, however, urged by scientists against too close cutting and burning of the stubble, as this is liable to result in destroying useful parasites, the ichneumon fly among the rest. It has been estimated that these parasites (which, by the by, farmers often mistake for the pests) destroy at least nine-tenths of all the Hessian flies hatched.

Keeping Cider Sweet.

There is no process known that will keep cider sweet without deteriorating its quality somewhat, but there are various methods for arresting fermentation and preventing it from becoming sour. Professional cider makers sometimes use Shaw's Antiseptic Solution; others, who prefer to avoid patented articles, employ sulphite of lime, which is added after fermentation has proceeded until the cider has acquired the acid taste desired. The powder is first mixed in a quart or so of cider and then poured into the cask and thoroughly shaken. Do not mistake sulphate of lime for sulphite of lime; the latter is the correct article.

The Cabbage Worm.

The cabbage worm has not been visibly affected by the hard things said against him, nor have the numerous sure cure remedies sensibly affected his appetite. Peter Henderson suggests the application of alum water, one pound of pulverized alum to three gallons of water. This will not injure the plant and may kill the worm. Pyrethrum, either in powder or solution, is effective. The great difficulty is to get any preparation on the worms, and to repeat the application as often as the successive broods hatch out.

Agricultural News.

But few apples are expected outside of New England and New York.

T. V. Munson has been re-elected president of the Texas Horticulture society.

The honey production the present season is reported generally to be a poor one.

The experimental work at Houghton farm, Orange county, N. Y., has been discontinued.

A botanical museum is to be established in connection with the experimental farm at Ottawa.

According to Bradstreet's the New York hop crop will be about one-half of a former average, but the Pacific coast promises a larger yield.

The tomato crop is almost a failure in Delaware.

South Carolina is to have two experimental stations.

The corn crop of the south is unprecedently large.

The Louisiana sugar crop is reported to be ahead of every crop since the war.

The Illinois state board of agriculture declines to recognize the Galloway breed of cattle as a breed, but classes them the same as the Aberdeen-Angus.

TO SAVE THE ANARCHISTS.

EFFORTS IN THEIR BEHALF BEING MADE IN NEW YORK.

The Governor of Illinois to Be Waited Upon By a Labor Delegation—Henry George Has Not Yet Expressed an Opinion—A National Protest to Be Made.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—Talk of an effort to save the condemned Anarchists' necks is already heard in this city. It is almost certain that next Sunday's meeting of the Central Labor union will be attended by a more or less earnest discussion of the decision in the Anarchist case. It is also confidently asserted by friends of the Anarchists in this city that the Central Labor union will, as body, formally declare its disagreement with the decision and its sympathy with the condemned. At the same meeting an effort will be made to inaugurate a National protest of the labor organizations of the country.

Samuel Gompers, who is president of the American federation of labor, will, it was said last night, present the outlines of a movement in behalf of the Anarchists, which is intended to expand into a National appeal of the laboring men for executive clemency. The plan is to choose a certain day next month on which the labor men in every state in the Union will meet and pass resolutions denouncing the verdict and expressing sympathy with the doomed men. October 14 is already suggested.

Each of these meetings is to elect a delegate who will meet with the other delegates chosen. The delegates will then go in a body to Springfield, Ill., and call on Governor Oglesby. They will present to him a petition of American workingmen. Stress will be laid on the condition of the public feeling in Chicago at the time the seven policemen were killed. They will claim they didn't have a fair trial, that the excited passions of the people united with the clamor of the press for the heads of the prisoners prevented the latter from getting a fair trial, and that furthermore an unprejudiced jury was out of the question. Attention will also be drawn to the fact that most of the condemned men were admitted not to have attended the meeting at which the bomb was thrown. It is hoped that in this way Governor Oglesby may be induced to grant a commutation of the sentence of death to imprisonment for life or even for twenty years. The governor moreover is said to be of a wavering disposition. Besides the attempt in this direction to save the Anarchists the project of carrying the case into the supreme court of the United States is also considered, but it is believed that the first project is the one more likely to succeed.

Louis Post and John McMackin are the only prominent United Labor men who have as yet expressed any opinion. Henry George yesterday said he had no opinion to offer just yet. The Standard, which was published to-day, contained no allusion to the Anarchist fate. Not a little speculation is indulged in as to what George and Dr. McGlynn will say.

Anarchists of the Herr Most type are loud in their appeals for revenge against the prosecutors of the condemned men. An anarchist sympathizer and a personal friend of five of the doomed men last night drew attention to what has been done in similar cases in the past. He referred to the case of the Prosecutor Rainsdorf, the Nihilist, who was convicted in Germany as the principal in the plot to blow up the Niederwald monument during the dedication in the presence of the Emperor. The man who ferreted out the Rainsdorf and fastened on him the evidence which convicted him was Rumpf, the chief of police of Frankfort-on-the-Main. Rumpf's dead body was found not long after in front of his house with a dagger in his heart.

A similar fate befel the police officer in Russia who prosecuted Stellmacher, the Anarchist, who was beheaded for a plot against the czar. There is no doubt that the Anarchists in this country are wildly excited, and in the event of the death of the doomed men a revenge similar to that visited on the two police officers mentioned above was last night suggested to your correspondent as not improbable in the case of State Attorney Grainnell, of Illinois, who prosecuted the Anarchists. The Volks Zeitung, the organ of the Socialists in this city, printed an editorial yesterday entitled: "Es darf nicht sein," which may be interpreted with the words "It shall not be" or "You dare not." The Volks Zeitung thinks the sentence in the first place was based on class hatred. "Now that a year has passed and passion has had time to cool off and get the confirmation of that unheard of sentence, impartial historians will describe the episode, if the men are hanged as the blackest spot in American history on a par with the execution of John Brown and the assassination of Abraham Lincoln."

The Anarchists Object Themselves.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—The condemned Anarchists have decided not to permit a petition to be presented to Governor Oglesby for pardon or commutation of their sentence. At a consultation which took place this morning this matter and the proposed appeal to the supreme court of the United States were discussed. The monster petition which it was proposed to present to Governor Oglesby was voted against unanimously. "They feel," said a friend and a member of the defense committee, "that they have done nothing for which to ask the pardon of society for that society ought rather to ask their pardon. As for the appeal to the supreme court, that is a different matter. Some of them feel that they may use every resource to be found in the laws and then if they die their death will accurse the system and show to the world that a poor man and a just man who speaks his mind can no longer live in the United States."

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—The Anarchists condemned to die November 11 are pulling one way in the efforts to save their lives and their friends are pulling another. The convicted men are opposed to an appeal to Governor Oglesby for executive clemency, and three of them are even opposed to their case going to the United States supreme court. They prefer to let the sentences against them stand, expressing a willingness to die for what they call their cause. But their friends believe that a live Anarchist is worth more than a dead one, and the amnesty association has already started upon the road a petition to the governor asking him to commute the sentence to imprisonment for life.

The petition says that "In any case involving life, humanity and the state are better served by vigorous execution of a sentence, the justice of which is questioned by many of our people," and urges that the granting of the petition "will conduce to the peace of the state." The association will confine its work to this state.

The Anarchists are having many visitors. There is a young woman who is devoting a good deal of attention to Lingg, and it is conjectured that another proxy marriage is on foot. The number of curious people who want to see the Anarchists is increasing steadily.

There are yet fifteen points in Ohio that will be furnished weather indication from the Ohio Meterological Bureau, if application be made soon. The weather indications will be telegraphed and the community receiving the reports will always know what kind of weather to expect.—Exchange.

The Verdct Unanimous.

W. D. Sult, Druggist, Bippus, Ind., testifies: "I can recommend Electric Bitters as the very best remedy. Every bottle sold has given relief in every case. One man took six bottles, and was cured of rheumatism of ten years' standing." Abraham Hare, druggist, Bellville, O., affirms: "The best selling medicine I have ever handled in my twenty years' experience, is Electric Bitters." Thousands of others have added their testimony, so that the verdict is unanimous that Electric Bitters do cure all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys or Blood. Only a half dollar a bottle at Z. T. Baltzly's Drug Store. 2

In the forthcoming report of the U. S. Geological Survey, it will be stated that the amount of coal displaced by gas in 1886 was 6,353,000 tons valued at $9,847,150. The amount displaced in 1885 was 3,151,600 tons valued at $4,854,200. These figures are estimates, based upon the fullest data attainable. No estimate is given as to the output of the gas in cubic feet.—Fremont News.

Rheumatism & Neuralgia Cured in 2 Days.

The Indiana Chemical Co. have discovered a compound which acts with truly marvelous rapidity in the cure of rheumatism and neuralgia. We guarantee it to cure any and every case of acute inflammatory rheumatism and neuralgia in 2 days, and to give immediate relief in chronic cases and effect a speedy cure.

On receipt of 50 cents, in two-cent stamps, we will send to any address the prescription for this wonderful compound, which can be filled by your home druggist at small cost. We take this means of giving our discovery to the public instead of putting it out as a patent medicine, it being much less expensive. We will gladly refund money if satisfaction is not given.

THE INDIANA CHEMICAL CO.,
32-y fr Crawfordsville, Ind.

Glass factories are projected at Chattanooga and Knoxville, Tenn., Birmingham, Ala., and Fort Scott. Over one hundred foundries have been established this year west of the Mississippi, most of them by men from the east.—Philadelphia Record.

Drunkenness, or the Liquor Habit Positively Cured by administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea without the knowledge of the person taking it, is absolutely harmless and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. Thousands of drunkards have been made temperate men who have taken the Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and to day believe they quit drinking of their own free will. IT NEVER FAILS. The system once impregnated with the Specific it becomes an utter impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist. For full particulars, address Golden Specific Co., 185 Race St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Fremont News loudly clamors for the business men to buy stamps and work up the receipts to ten thousand dollars by January. By this crowding process it is hoped that the free letter delivery may be secured.

A Case of Deafness Cured.

Office of Shaw & Baldwin's Wholesale Notion House, Toledo, O., Dec. 11, 1879.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.—Dear Sirs: About three months ago, noticing a letter addressed to you in the Bee from Gen. Slevin, in reference to the cure of his son by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure, we were induced to commence the use of it for our daughter Nellie now fourteen years old, who has been suffering from catarrh for about eight years, during which time she has been treated by one of the best physicians in the city. We have also tried the use of almost all the known remedies for catarrh, with no more success than temporary relief. Many nights have we lain awake to hold her mouth open to keep her from strangling. Her hearing has also became affected. We were afraid that she would never recover. We have now used six bottles of Hall's Catarrh Cure, and we believe Nellie to be entirely cured. In a few days after commencing the use of it we noticed a decided change for the better, and from that right along she has improved, until now she breathes as easily as any one. She sleeps well and her hearing is perfectly good. We feel that the disease is entirely removed. We write this unsolicited letter, feeling that it is due you, and with the hope that others may be benefitted in like manner. We can hardly realize that such a change could be effected in so short a time after battling with the disease so long. We are still using the remedy at intervals, as it seems to build up her system. You are at liberty to use this in any manner you see proper. We are yours truly,

MR. and MRS. S. BALDWIN,
220 Franklin Avenue.

☞Sold by Z. T. Baltzly, for 75c.

THEBAUD BROTHERS' FRENCH STEAM Cleaning and Dyeing. Established 1868. Office, 65 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio. Ladies' and gents' garments handsomely cleaned or dyed. Send for price list and pamphlet, free. We pay express charges on receiving goods or orders of $3.00 and over. Prices are low. 11-4t

The Justus miners still have trouble over the bone coal question. Geo. Harrison will soon pay them a visit and investigate, and, if possible, adjust matters.—Labor Tribune.

Their Business Booming.

Probably no one thing has caused such a general revival of trade at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store as their giving away to their customers of so many free trial bottles of Dr. Kings New Discovery for consumption. Their trade is simply enormous in this very valuable article from the fact that it always cures and never disappoints. Coughs colds, asthma, bronchitis, croup, and all throat and lung diseases quickly cured. You can test it before buying by getting a trial bottle free, large size $1. Every bottle warranted.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains corns and all skin impurities, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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Massillon Independen.

[WEEKLY ESTABLISHED IN 1868.]
[DAILY ESTABLISHED IN 1887.]
PUBLISHED BY
THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY
Independent Building,
No. 20 E. Main Street,
MASSILLON, - - OHIO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY.

One Year	$5 00
Six Months	2 50
Three Months	1 25

WEEKLY.

One Year	$1.50
Six Months	1 00
Three Months	50

Advertising rates of reasonable and equal interest to all, and the use of the columns of this paper to agitate proper matters is urged. Advertising rates will be furnished upon application

The DAILY INDEPENDENT wishes to be at once a pleasure and convenience to the people of Massillon. It wants them to read it, think about it, and write to it. It wishes them to consider it their property and not a private enterprise. If this is done there will be no limit to its usefulness.

The Independent's Telephone No. is 72.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1887.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

Stark County.

Sheriff, Augustus Leininger
Coroner, George B. Coe
Recorder, J. E. Daugherty
Treasurer, Hiram Doll.
Auditor, Patrick Mealy
Clerk of Court, John Metzger
Commissioners, Jacob Swaney, Abram Pease and Isaac Raley.
Probate Judge, J. P. Fawcett
Commissioners, Jacob Schumacher, Henry Get, Alonzo Smith and C. L. Lubbe
Surveyor, L. Z. West

City of Massillon.

Mayor, Joseph Frantz
Marshal, Adam Worthington
Solicitor, Otho F. Nye
Treasurer, J. W. Foltz
Clerk, Joseph R. White.

Massillon Time Tables.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

East.	West.
No. 2 2:50 a m	No. 1 1:40 a m
No 10 9:27 a m	No 3 3:42 p m
No 12 10:13 p m	No 7 1:40 p m
No 4 2:40 p m	No 9 11:45 p m
Local 12:00 m	Local 8:00 a m

CLEVELAND, TUSCARAWAS & WHEELING RAILROAD.

North.	South.
No. 2 6:00 a m	No 1 6:00 a m
No 4 1:50 p m	No 3 9:00 a m
No 6 6:00 p m	No 5 7:10 p m
Local 7:30 p m	Local 10:30 a m

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RAILWAY.

North	South
No 1 8:00 a m	No 2 7:20 a m
No 3 1:30 p m	No 4 4:50 p m
No 5 6:00 p m	No 6 6:20 p m
Local 8:30 a m	Local 3:07 p m

THE REPUBLICAN COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

For Probate Judge,
JACOB P. FAWCETT.
For Prosecuting Attorney,
CLINTON C. BOW.
For County Treasurer,
HIRAM DOLL.
For Sheriff,
RICHARD B. CRAWFORD.
For County Commissioner.
JONAS W. WEARSTLER.
For Infirmary Director,
T. C. PUTMAN.
For Representatives,
JACOB GROSSMAN.
GEORGE W. WILHELM.

A nice little seam of mud already covers the newly graded part of Main street.

Mr. Powell is succeeding admirably in helping along the Republican campaign.

A considerable amount of soil which would grow excellent corn is being dumped on the road between Canton and Massillon.

The political talk of the day is being too closely confined to personal doings of the men of both parties, to the neglect of real issues.

Speaking of the possible pardon of the Anarchists, the Chicago Tribune wisely says: "If a few noisy thousands demand it, let Governor Ogles by think of the silent millions who sternly wait to see justice done."

The irony of The American is delightful. With refreshing brightness it brushes away all ordinary barriers such as those established by Webster and Worcester, and grinds out its own words out of its own mill. The age of the editor of THE INDEPENDENT has sorely afflicted The American for some time. "There is no evil that time cannot cure, or death end."

"It has been stated," continued General Bushnell, "that Mrs. Cleveland was not shaking hands with any of her guests, but that it is a great mistake, for she received both those who preceded and those who followed Governor and Mrs. Foraker very cordially. Regret was expressed on all sides that the incident should have occurred, for everybody felt that Mrs. Cleveland, as the first lady in the land, could not afford to snub the chief magistrate of the third State in the Union, to say nothing of the affront to a lady of Mrs. Foraker's beautiful character. The cut was seemingly premeditated, but whether it was in accordance with an arrangement with the President will, perhaps, never be known. If it were, it was certainly most ill-advised."—Interview in Springfield Republic.

Have women any rights that men are bound to respect? The following is clipped from the New York Sun:

The open-handed generosity with which Western courts distribute divorce papers brought Mrs. Ruth Lehrbaum to grief in Castle Garden yesterday. She arrived in the country with her 9 year old daughter in August, and has been on Ward's Island since, waiting to hear from her husband. She was sent for yesterday and told that her husband had got a divorce from her. Her grief was pitiable. The couple had parted lovingly three years ago in their native country, and her husband went to Columbus, Ohio.

Agent Jaworower, of the United Hebrew Charity Society, has been in communication with her husband. The husband had three of his children with him, and offered to take the 9 year-old daughter if the mother could not provide for her. The mother thought a long time before she decided to part with her daughter. She was too poor and forlorn to interfere with the child's welfare. The parting came yesterday. A tag was put around the child's neck, telling her destination; she sobbed in her mother's arms, and then she was carried away. The Hebrew Society will try to get a place for the mother.

Law is supposed to be founded on the principles of justice and common sense, but where are either in this case, the wife being thousands of miles away? All sympathy, all pity, all thought for the anguish of the deserted, heart-broken wife and mother, lost on the vain, fickle passion of the faithless husband, on one side, and the greed of gain by the minions of the law, on the other. Is our common humanity, is our boasted civilization on the decline?

Vanity Fair, an English periodical, speaking of Mr. Blaine, says he is a "candidate for the American Presidency and an Anglophobist, for whose success Englishmen can have but few good wishes. Personally, he is a middle-aged and middle-sized man, gray, pallid, and, though of not particularly striking, still of no forbidding, presence and aspect. He is slow of speech, has an unmistakable, but not unpleasant, American accent, and produces no marked impression of that considerable power and influence which he undoubtedly possesses in the United States. He diplomatically disclaims any candidature for the Presidency. He regards the tariff question as likely to divide even more in the future than it already does, the Republican and Democratic parties, free trade being the cry of the former, protection of the latter. The distinction formerly was based on centralization or federalism; but State rights he says, practically perished with the war. Then, added Mr Blaine, as a consolation, England took our carrying trade, and as she is now doing it on terms which scarcely pay, Americans are the more reconciled to her keeping it, while they encourage their home industries—a new view of an old subject, and one which it is perhaps worth while England should think about as seriously as other nations.

The New York Sun calls Mr. Watterson's plea for the re-nomination of Cleveland "the argument of despair." Mr. Watterson contends that to refuse a second term to Mr. Cleveland would be to confess the administration an utter failure. The Sun bravely says in reply: "If Mr. Cleveland's administration has been a failure, the fact cannot be altered by re-nominating him, nor the verdict of the people changed. A new man is the only hope in that case. If Mr. Cleveland, by his fault or his misfortune, cannot command the whole, or anything near the whole strength of his party, the only rational course for his party is to set him aside and try a candidate who can."

Mr. Louis Schaefer, of Canton, will no longer feel any compunctions for the personal welfare of Mrs. Meikleham, the last surviving granddaughter of Thomas Jefferson, since the poor woman is dead. It will be remembered, to Mr. Schaefer's credit, that he labored earnestly to put Mrs. Meikleham in independent circumstances by a subscription, and indeed offered her a home under his own roof.

The names of the women who have signed the petition asking for the extension of the right of suffrage to the female sex, disproves the oft repeated assertion that only the ignorant and depraved would vote, if given the opportunity.

After all who is sorry now that Mr. Sailer is going to lay out a little park?

The President is in demand in the South. It is the President's wife who is in demand in the North.

Thousands of dollars for gravel, and not one cent for permanent street improvement, has been Massillon's motto long enough.

Roscoe Conkling can quote Scripture with greater facility than any man of note in the United States.

In the matter of attention at the great Philadelphia demonstration, Governor Foraker seemed to be ahead of President Cleveland.

The proposition to organize the yachtsmen, shipowners, and merchant mariners, into a sort of a naval militia is a timely one, and one that is practical.

Anarchy in the abstract may not be so bad a thing, but when it comes to explaining it practically by throwing bombs into a crowded street and killing men by the dozen, it means atrocious murder, which is the reason the seven men of Chicago will hang.—Pittsburg Times.

Oh! Mrs. Cleveland, fairest of fair women, youngest of all the Presidents' wives, our ideal first lady of the land, why should you, too, fall, and let it be noised abroad throughout the land that you could not meet your husband's political foes, on personal friendly grounds!

The flint glass workers have already lost nearly a month's time and have not yet succeeded in settling upon a scale for the coming season. Another year their committee had better get to work on the first day of the vacation, and possibly it will be able to complete its work by the first of September.

How the people like to be swindled! A few days days ago it gave a few patriotic Americans profound pleasure to purchase goods for men's clothing manufactured in Massachusetts, of a Hebrew gentleman, who modestly stated that he had smuggled them over the Canadian line, and hence would part with them at any price.

Henry Villard denies having any interest in any of the northwestern transportation companies, except the Northern Pacific Railway, in which he has only sufficient to qualify himself as a director. Moreover, he says he wants no property of this kind, as it might warp his judgment, which he wants to use untrammeled, in making investments for his German business friends.

An interesting case is troubling the New York sportsmen. They are all enthusiastically sworn to support the game laws, which forbid them to shoot ducks in September. They have also spent large sums of money in stocking their preserves with trout fry. Large flights of black ducks have settled over the streams and are calmly eating up the fish, while the hunters can only stand nervously by and watch them at it.

Under a remarkable ruling by the secretary of the treasury, the value of the products of worsteds manufactured in this country will decrease from the $20,000,000 of three years ago to comparatively nothing. When the present tariff law was passed, low grade wool was used in this class of goods, and the rate was therefore placed very low. Now, however, the very best of wool is used principally, and is allowed to come in under the old rule.

The War of the Roses was nothing to the contest being waged in Navarre between two factions including all the men, women and children in the township of Bethlehem. Something the school board did, or did not do, was the primary cause of the trouble. Nobody has any very clear idea as to what the row is about, but the whole community has taken sides, and woe-betide the unfortunate who seeks for popularity, who enters its precincts at the present time. If he shakes hands with one man the members of the other faction will unite in reviling him. If he nods to another, the opposing party will despitefully use him. Let us hope, as Dick Swiveller says, "that the wing of friendship will soon fan the smoking flame of hilarity."

Do we Massillonians appreciate the value of our mining interests? Suppose we were raising money to secure some little factory, would not our newspapers celebrate the success of the enterprise with triple heads and double leads, would not our business men confine their gossip to this topic, and would not the real estate dealers run up their figures one notch higher? Will this be the result to day, when this paper is read, which announces that four new coal mines are about to be opened? These mines will employ from one hundred to several hundred men each; they will represent an investment of hundreds of thousands of dollars, and they will spread far and near, the name of Massillon. But they cost us nothing. Our coal is the endowment of nature brought into practical use by our own enterprising men, and for these very reasons the enthusiasm that for any thing else would bubble over, will be restrained.

Gentlemen of the city council, kindly give this your attention. It is now over one month since you ordered the houses to be numbered, and street signs to be erected. From some cause or another this task has not yet been completed. Will you not gratify the thousands who must now walk for their mails, by hurrying the work along? It strikes the casual observer that a month is ample time in which to number all the houses in even so big a city as Massillon. If the appointed authority is unable to do it promptly, devise some way of giving him assistance. The government is impatiently awaiting to establish the free delivery system, but will not do so until we do our part.

For many reasons, the suggestion made by "Progress" to arrange the new assembly room in the opera house for a council chamber also, is an excellent one. The apartments over the jail are hardly becoming to a city of this size, are extremely inconvenient, small, and illy ventilated. There is sufficient room in the new hall for a council chamber, where visitors can be accomodated, and where business can be transacted with facility. The sooner all city offices are concentrated in the opera house the better.

Dr. Leininger appeared in court yesterday to call the roll of the Grand Jury. It must have been a surprise to the other court officers for we are informed by a prominent attorney that this was positively the first time that Sheriff Altekruse had given way to Leininger. The cause of the Doctor's appearance may easily be surmised. Let every one remember that Crawford, if elected, will be a sheriff in more than name only.

While a large fund for a useless monument to General Grant is being raised, Dr. Douglas, who lost his practice and his health from his over zealous devotion to his distinguished patient, is, I learn, a confirmed invalid, and will never again be able to resume his profession regularly. It would be a lasting disgrace to the public of New York if the man who prolonged Grant's life for many months, should be allowed to suffer in the close of an honorable career. If General Grant could speak, he would say, "Take care of Dr Douglas"—Truth.

The suggestion of the Pittsburg Labor Tribune that the mine ventilation laws of every State be so amended as to compel the fire-boss to examine the working places of the miners every morning whether gas is known to exist there or not, is a good one. Even in the safest mines, gas has been known to generate in a single night.

Four big coal mines in four months! What city in the State has secured one new factory that can oemprove with them in magnitude? And Massillon has not neglected to build a lot of new factories by way of diversion.

WAYNE COUNTY FAIR.

October 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th.

Four thousand dollars in premiums and purses; new grounds; new buildings; new track; new management; 97 premiums on horses; 60 premiums on cattle; 50 premiums on sheep; 40 premiums on hogs; 120 premiums on poultry; other classes in proportion. Big salesday on Saturday after the fair. Children under twelve years admitted free on Wednesday, October 5th. Grand bench show of over 100 dogs. From present indications this will be the most successful and largest fair ever held in Wayne county. Address the Secretary, I. N. Kinney, at Wooster, for premium lists.

"Sea and Land."

J. W. Buel has succeeded in placing before the public a large and comprehensive work entitled "Sea and Land" which at a moderate cost gives us natural history in a popular style. Colored plates assist the reader in his studies, and three hundred engravings are scattered through the pages of the book.

"Sea and Land," as the title indicates is divided into two general departments, the first being devoted to a description of what may be termed the "Water-World." In this division is found a history of the ocean, beginning with creation; how the sea was born, why it is salt, uses of its currents, first creatures that lived in the deep, and a full description of the mighty monsters that made the terrible ocean world before man was created.

The second department describes the marvelous things of nature found upon the shore. It first tells us how the earth rose out of chaos, how the dry land appeared in the beginning, and describes and illustrates the great monsters that so long held sway. The progression of man, in his development from a cave-dweller, where he scarce ranked above the animals by which he was surrounded, is then described, and he is pictured contesting, with the rude weapons at his command, against the ferocious beasts before which he often fell a victim. Then follows a history of the great deluges that have drowned the world, and the mighty catalysms that have torn away continents.

THE CAMPAIGN

Possible Speakers for the County.

The State Executive Committee submits a list of gentlemen whose services can doubtless be secured to address meetings in Stark county during the campaign. Should the committee be able to arrange for speakers by direct correspondence with such gentlemen as are selected, it is requested to do so, and thus avoid delays incident to securing them through the headquarters. This will be satisfactory to the committee, which should be notified of such arrangements in all cases when they are made.

Carroll county—Gen. E. R. Eckley, Hon. John H. Fimple, Hon. J. H. Taylor, John H. Tripp, Carrolton.

Columbiana county—Judge J. A. Ambler, Salem; N. B. Billingsby, New Lisbon; J. H. Brooks, East Liverpool; J. R Carey, Salem; Hon. W. T. Cope, Salineville; J. M. Dickinson, New Lisbon; S. Firestone, New Lisbon; Col. H R. Hill, East Liverpool; W. W. Hole, Salem; A. R. Mackall, East Liverpool; Judge Moore, New Lisbon; John H. Purinton, East Liverpool; Charles Speaker, New Lisbon; R. W. Taylor, New Lisbon; Hon. J. Y Williams, Clarkson; P. C. Young, Wellsville.

Mahoning county—W. S. Anderson Youngstown; Hon. A. D. Fassett, Columbus; Jared Huxley, Gen. A. W. Jones, L. W. King, Youngstown; Lemuel C. Ohl, Mineral Ridge; D. Rogers, John S. Rollier, T. W. Sanderson, H. K. Taylor, C. R. Truesdale, L. D. Woodworth, Youngstown.

Stark county—Allen Carnes, Canton; David Fording, Alliance; Judge Joseph Freese, Canton; J. J. Grant, Canton; Jacob Grossman, Paris; E. N. Hartshorn, Mt Union; Wm. McKinley, jr., Canton; E. C. Ross, Minerva; G. W. Wilhelm, Justus.

Real Estate Transfers

Reported by H. H. Trump, Abstracter of Titles.

N Ricker to A L Hanna pt No. 1092 Canton, $600.

D Erb to C A Lyons 8½ acres Tuscarawas Township, $2200.

C Bondbrake to C C Bondbrake 40 acres Washington Township, $2800.

A Coldren to C Mauer pt No 1047-8 Canton, $1600.

E Dunkerly and S Sheard to C Nist pt No. 48 Canton, $9000,

Sarah Rauch to A F Martin No, 2653-4 Canton, $1400.

N L Gibbs to L Barnett No. 235 Gregory's Add. Louisville. $1500.

J E Kitzmiller to L M Willis No. 2918 Canton, $480.

L Schario to W M Kinney land in Canton Township, $900.

W M Kinney to L Schario 13 acres Canton Township $1800

B Brosius to J Weber pt No. 214 5 T L & Co. Add. Alliance, $500.

W Nutzel to M C Barber 1 acre Jackson Township, $800.

C A Dougherty et al to D Gauzberger pt No. 1-7 Canton, $2200.

W S Williams to B Shaler No. 1 5-6-7-8 Williams 3rd Add. Canton, $3000

G H Wolf to J P Feldheimer No. 7 Williams 2nd Add. Canton, $1300.

H H Shanafelt to J F Birkett No. 4081 Canton, $735.

Same to W H Shanafelt No. 4051 Canton, $600.

H H Myers to C B Braden pt No. 2466 Canton, $2200.

J McKinney to J C Smith S½ No. 164 Canton, $2800.

E S Young to S Young 58.79 acres Jackson Township, $2187.

J A Housel to C H Housel No, 3979-80-3-4-5-6-7 Canton, $3000.

Sheriff of Stark Co. to D Connelly No. 1704 Canton, $1667.

Miss Robinson, in the Fortnightly Review, suggests, as a relief to working-women, that they should have a technical training, and thus be fitted to do some thing so well that they can command place and pay.

Mrs. Anna B. McMahan has just issued a little pamphlet of "Outlines" for the study of Shakespeare and Browning.

Tumors, erysipelas, mercurial diseases, scrafula, and general debility cured by "Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher."

THE FAIR.

PLANS AND PROSPECTS

For the Annual County Exhibition.

In proof of the saying, "the fair is booming," a reporter interviewed Secretary Niesz to-day. Well, what are the prospects for the fair this fall? Can tell by this time how the entries will compare with those of other fair years?" said the reporter on meeting the secretary.

"Oh, the lookout is very promising, very, indeed," said the secretary. "I have never before in the four years since I have held the position, had as much correspondence about fair matters of all kinds. You ought to see the stack of letters of all descriptions received concerning this fair, and then you would get an inkling of the amount of "fair knowledge" a secretary is supposed to have. All applications for space on the grounds during the fair for cane racks, nife boards, doll racks, shooting gallery, striking machines, jewelry spindles, true and hones, a square game, wheel of fortune, shows, etc., until you begin to think one-half the population of the United States is engaged in such nefarious games. Why, I believe I received fifty letters alone for cane racks and knife boards. These come principally from Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati and other large cities.

"But then there is also much inquiry from stockmen, breeders of fine and fancy stock. This comes more to my liking, as the best of all the breeds is none too good for our favored county of Stark, and wish the day was here that would know on "scrab stock" of any kind. The steady improvement in this line is perceptible, and year by year the live stock department of our fairs proves more the center of attraction for the rural population of the county. Opening the pedigreed classes to the world has had a salutary effect, making our home breeders hustle around if they wish to retain the premiums, and get better stock if they have not got it.

"Will there be a fine exhibit in that department this coming fair?"

"I have evidence that it has never been excelled. Why, yesterday I received a long list of entries to make in the poultry class, and do you know that there has never been anything like it in the country? that is, the 'poultry show' during the fair."

"Why is there such an interest taken in poultry all at once?," asked the reporter.

"Well, I'll tell you. You see we have a great many men in the county who take a fancy to one breed or another, and they think them just a little too good to stand out in the open weather during the fair and then be guessed at by any committee just at random, and have been asking the board to erect a poultry house and get an expert judge to examine and issue score cards. The board did not feel able to grant their requests, and the fanciers remained away from the fair with their fowls. But now the board have granted their requests. We will have a fine new poultry building and an expert, and the boys are ready to do their part. With the same mail came entries for two full classes of hogs, wanting twelve stalls. Another request was for ten sheep stalls, and one for fourteen head of short-horn cattle. Besides all this comes a letter from Captain Bates, the giant, who weighs over 400, asking for fifteen horse stalls for his stud of horses, which he will bring with him to our fair. He will leave his home—Seville, Medina Co., Monday morning, September 26, and arrive on the ground Tuesday noon, and be ready for the parade at 1 o'clock. Captain Bates has had the reputation of having as fine a lot of horses as can be found outside of Kentucky, and every one will, of course, go to see them. Then I had another request for a box stall for "the best stallion in the State." And this isn't the half I could tell you why there will be a big fair this fall. Besides that I feel it in my bones."

The secretary is enthusiastic in his work, as a person should be in that position, and when a glance is taken back to the fairs of his predecessors, and note the entries numbering from 1,200 to 1,700 bounding up to 2,271 entries during his first year and then nearly double the next year, reaching 4,383 entries, will give one the idea that work accomplished it, aided by the generous gifts of the people. Last year notwithstanding the two days of almost incessant rain greatly interfering with the bringing of the exhibits there were nearly 2,500 entries. The department mostly lacking was fruits and fine arts the risk of damage to the latter being too great, and the farmers could not gather their fruits.

A funeral came in from the country the other day, and the long stream of carriages filed down the main streets. Finally, the studio of a prominent photographer was reached, and according to some pre-arrangement the whole procession stopped, a little white coffin was taken out, carried up stairs and was placed before a camera. When a negative had been procured, the little body was again started on its last earthly journey toward the cemetery. It was a strange scene, and showed a queer phase in country character.

The Inter-State Fair to be held at Pittsburg, commencing September 20th and closing October 6th, next, is attracting very general attention, and promises to be the largest Agricultural Fair and General Exposition of Goods ever held in western Pennsylvania. It is in the hands of experienced managers, who will do all that can be done to insure success. The business men with liberal subscriptions have contributed largely to its success. Applications for space and entries are being made daily, and new buildings are being erected, and tents are engaged to supply the wants of the numerous exhibitors. The special attractions will be greater than any which have ever been presented in this locality.

No preparation could have made such a reputation as Salvation Oil has (in so short a time) without intrinsic merit of the highest order. It kills pain. Price 25 cents a bottle.

Corn meal made from fresh corn for sale by Fred. W. Albrecht.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Miss Emelia Focke, of Baltimore, is visiting relatives in this city.

Mr. E. B. Lieghley has retired from the firm of Allman, Putman & Lieghley.

Canton base ball enthusiasm only occupies half a column in the daily papers now.

The September term of common pleas court opened Monday morning, with Judge Pease on the bench.

Mr. R. A. Pinn has been appointed aid-de-camp on the Department Staff of the Ohio division G. A. R.

Secretary Niesz writes that the prospects for the fair are growing brighter, and he wants all the west end to turn out.

The Canton Repository thinks the office of State senator a county position, and includes the Republican candidate in its county ticket.

A bust of Salmon P. Chase now surmounts the letter delivery window of the postoffice, and gazes with its plaster eyes at all who enter.

Manager Woodford of the Wheeling & Lake Erie went to New York last week with Sidney Dillon, and is now there consulting with him.

Mr. Sam. Oberlin will export a trio of Plymouth Rocks and a trio of Wyandotte chickens to Geneva, Switzerland, to-morrow, for which he will receive fifty dollars.

Ed C. Merwin and Sam G. Rigdon are back from Turkeyfoot lake, after two weeks of tent life. They can still be recognized, notwithstanding that their combined weights are twenty pounds greater than when they left.

The contract for graveling West Main street from the U. B church to the city limits from curb to curb has been let to Fisher & Keller for $139. This action was taken by the city council in special session last night for this purpose.

Mrs. Nelson Smith died Tuesday night at 7 o'clock, at the family residence at the farm on the plains. She had been ill for some time, and the sad end was not unexpected. The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock, at the house.

Mr. J. S. Coxey has matched the little Shetland pony which his children have been driving for a year or more, and on Sunday the prettiest little team imaginable appeared for the first time on the streets, attached to a little square-topped phaeton.

The project of the Massillon Sporting Association to hold race meetings and an annual Tuscarawas Valley fair is worthy of the encouragement it is receiving. Massillon business men want to see that Massillon has the attractions to draw people here.

Mr. Ira Fisher, who has served a term in the Ohio penitentary for the alleged crime of embezzeling money from the telephone company of Massillon, has furnished proof that he was entirely innocent of the crime, and that he was unjustly punished.—Alliance Standard

The following appointments have been made in this district by the Methodist conference at Cleveland: J. W. Toland, presiding elder; Canton, First Church, D. H. Muller; Simpson Church, E. J. Smith; Alliance, L. H. Stewart; Massillon, John Wilson; Salem, Ezra Hingeley

It is said that Lieutenant Governor Conrad is lying very ill at his home in Massillon. His condition is so precarious that his life is feared for.—Tuesday's Cleveland Leader. Happily, the Leader is in error, as Mr. Conrad is recovering from his illness, and hopes soon to be about as usual.

The failure of the Methodist conference to appoint the Rev. J. R. Mills, D. D., pastor of the First Methodist church again, comes rather in the nature of a surprise. Massillon will be sorry to lose him, though glad indeed to know that he has been made presiding elder of the Barnesville district.

Dr. J. L. McGhie left Monday morning intending to spend a few days in the vicinity of Steubenville, where his aged mother resides on the farm where he also spent many years of his life. While he is absent it will be determined whether or not his mother will be brought to Massillon to live.

The extension of the city water-mains to the Corns Iron Works should not be delayed by any technicality or ordinary objection. It is a necessary work affecting not only the interests of one large business firm, but of hundreds of workingmen and their families, and of every merchant in the city.

Judge Underhill thinks it an honor to preside over a Republican convention. Do the gentlemen of the late senatorial convention consider that it was an honor to them to have Judge Underhill act as their chairman? Possibly the Judge would like to explain why the ballot was annulled which had been taken but not counted, when Ross withdrew.

Mr. J. W. Fisher has kindly sent THE INDEPENDENT copies of The North America, published at Philadelphia, the oldest paper in the United States. The issue of September 15 is published on imitation antique paper, and contains a fac simile of the issue of the journal then known as the Pennsylvania Packet, which contained the first printed copy of constitution.

Mrs. Emma Richel, who was sentenced to twenty days in jail for disorderly conduct is at liberty on a writ of *habeas corpus*, bail having been furnished by D. F. Reinoehl. The legality of the ordinance under which she was convicted will be argued before Probate Judge Fawcett on Monday.

Mr. J. H. Fisher, an old friend of THE INDEPENDENT, speaking of the Philadelphia constitutional celebration says:—"I am incompetent to do it justice, it was grand, the people's enthusiasm had no bounds, your humble servant was no exception, when our Govenor passed. I do not know what he took us for, but I would not blame him if he thought us ——."

The miners of Kidd's mine, on the C. L. & W. R. R., have decided to stop work unless the semi-monthly pay law is promptly complied with. This is one of the small mines on that railroad that have declared their inability to raise money so as to enable them to comply with the law. The miners, however feel that the law should be generally enforced.—Labor Tribune.

William Amos was given a hearing before Mayor Frantz this morning. No defense was offered. He was charged with having pointed a revolver, and with having resisted the officers. For the first offense the bail was fixed at $500, and for the second, $300. Not being able to secure it, he was taken back to jail. The maximum punishment for the first crime is one year in the penitentiary, and for the second, thirty days in jail.

The Ohio State Board of Health reports new cases of typhoid fever at Belle Center, Sardis, Richwood, Mifflin, DeGraff, Broadway, Ross, Perrysville, Fostoria, Laura, Hamilton, Junction City, Mt. Vernon, New Holland and West Milton. New cases of diphtheria at Spencerville, Belle Center, Milnersville, Waverly, Sardis, Whetstone, Richwood, Mifflin, DeGraff, and eighteen cases in Cincinnati. New cases of scarlet fever at Center and Milnersville.

The Board of Education has officially adopted standard time for the public schools. The new order of things begins next Monday, and all will govern themselves accordingly. It would be a good thing now for the citizens generally to make the same change. The confusion incident to two different standards of time would thus be obviated and all would find it greatly to their advantage. The Review has persistently urged this step and is greatly pleased at the success which has crowned its efforts. The churches should be the next to join in the progressive movement and the business men will not be far behind.—Alliance Review.

PERSONALITIES

And the Matters Which Agitate the Society World.

Mrs. Howard J. Watkins, of Cleveland, is spending a few days with her mother.

Major C. H. Matthews, of New Philadelphia, editor of the Ohio Democrat, is in the city.

Justice W. S. S. Rogers has gone to Cleveland on business, and will be absent about a week.

Miss Laura Russell reached home last night after an absence of several months in the Adirondacs.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Traphagen left, Wednesday morning, for Rochester, N. Y., to visit friends and relatives.

Mr. Charles Stoffer, of Canton, was married to Miss Anna Trotter, of this city, Monday, by the Rev. B. F. Booth.

Mr. Edward A. Peacock, of Richmond, Ind., arrived Wednesday, and will pass a short vacation with his parents in this city.

Henry D. Kaylor, of Bolivar, was married to Miss Della B. Siffert, of Pike township, Friday, by the Rev. B. F. Booth.

Mrs. Thos. Hopper and son were called East Saturday by a telegram informing them of the sudden death of her brother-in-law, Mr. John Walter.

Mr. Joel Core and family left last evening for Knoxville, Ia., which will be their future home. Mr. Core owns some real estate there, which he will farm.

Invitations are out for the marriage of Mr. Hiram B. Yost, of this city, to Miss Jessie Thrasher, which will take place on Thursday, September 29, at 12 o'clock, at Maple Grove, O.

Manager F. P. Drake, of the Western Union, left, Sunday, for Crestline, where he will attend the funeral of A. W. Wynkoop, late the superintendent of the Pennsylvania Company's telegraph.

Mrs. J. C. F. Putman, of Massillon, visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Beidler, last week....Miss Lillie Bowman, of Massillon, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. F. Dysle last week...Miss Maggie Kanary and Miss Lizzie Gannon, of Massillon, visited acquaintances and took in the fair Friday.—Orrville Crescent.

Cards are out from Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Dangler for the marriage of their daughter, Hattie McLain Dangler to Charles F. Porter, which will take place in St. Timothy's P. E. Church, Thursday evening, September 29, at half past 7 o'clock. A reception will be held at the family residence on South Hill street, at 8 o'clock.

It used to be said that "virtue alone outbuilds the pyramids," but if it goes on conquering and to conquer, Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will out cure and out live them all.

DISGRACEFUL.

BILLY AMOS DRAWS A REVOLVER

And Threatens to Shoot Officers and Citizens.

A disgraceful scene took place on Main street last Tuesday night, about 7 o'clock, very similar to a number of others caused by the same man, who is now in jail. The hero of the adventure is the well-known Billy Amos, the fish dealer. Billy has had a grudge of some months' standing against the firm of Albright & Co. A long time ago he attempted to make trouble in the restaurant, and was promptly and effectually sat upon. Again last week Frank Schworm remonstrated with him for keeping his stand in front of the store on days when he had no fish to sell. This natural protest made him extremely angry, and he selected last night for his revenge. He assumed to be very drunk, a little trick of his, and commenced using outrageous language, ending up in threatening to shoot Frank Schworm. By luck it happened that Mayor Frantz was just where he could see Amos, and Amos could not see him. The thing went on from bad to worse, Amos growing more violent all the time, and the mayor hurriedly sent word to all members of the police force to report at Albright & Co.'s. Officers Pepper and Hagan arrived about the same time, and finding that their man was in Gus Breckel's store, started in. Amos met them at the door and with his finger on the trigger of a self-cocking revolver, announced his determination to "kill the first man who attempted to arrest him." He flashed his weapon full in the face of the officers and it would have been the wildest folly to have made a move. Hagan recognized that a little stratagem would be necessary, and commenced to parley with him. Amos never dropped his revolver, and steadily eyed the policeman, who all the time argued with him that it was foolish to care to murder him, for it would certainly be at the expense of his own life. Amos replied, saying that he would go in the morning, but he would die sooner than be taken that night. He reiterated his determination to kill Frank Schworm and used the most violent and outrageous language. Finally when Hagan got to talking in a confidential manner, Amos raised his right hand to emphasize his words. Hagan saw his opportunity, grasped his wrist, disarmed him, and he was then easily jailed. It was a brave act, well done, for which he deserves the greatest credit. By this time a great crowd had gathered, and nearly all members of the force were on hand. They all acted with great discretion, in what was a very trying emergency.

There is only one drift to the talk this morning, and that is, if Billy Amos is not severely punished, there is no justice in Massillon, and more than one man's life is in constant danger. His method of pretending to get very drunk in order to throw off responsibility for crime is known to the department and to those who are acquainted with him. Only a few weeks ago he brutally assaulted a man in a saloon fight in which no arrests were made. The public at large can scarcely comprehend the utter recklessness of this man when once he determines to do anything. Had a false motion been made last night he would have fired as sure as fate.

The policemen who heard his threats propose to bring every charge they can against him, and are anxious that he shall pay the full penalty. They have the ground for the charges of threatening life, carrying concealed weapons, and resisting the law. He will not be brought before the mayor before early evening.

A GOOD SUGGESTION,

And it Should be Acted Upon at Once.

Editor of the Independent:

As the matter of removing the city offices is about to be consummated, would it not be to the interest and convenience of the citizens to remove the council chamber also? The large room proposed to be used for mayor's office is well adapted for a council chamber. One additional office would be all that would be required, that being for the mayor. Anyone can see at a glance the convenience of having all the city offices together, in the same building and on the same floor. The records of the mayor's office, the council, the police, can be seen without circumlocuting the city. Again, our city is assuming metropolitan proportions, and it would better comport with its rising dignity to have its public offices in the public part of the city.

PROGRESS.

OUR COAL INTERESTS.

Four Mines Now Being Opened.

When the twelve months of 1887 have expired, it may safely be said that the Massillon coal district has seen greater development in that time than for many years past. Four new mines in close proximity to the city, and on the line of Wheeling & Lake Erie railway are being, or are about to be, opened, and will probably be shipping coal by January 1. The territory is exceedingly rich, the product being said to be as good, if not better, than that of any section of the district. One mine each will be operated by Crouse & Sonnhalter, the Sippo Coal Company, the Howells Coal Company, and the Dalton Coal Company. This means that many hundreds of miners will find employment, many thousands of dollars will be paid out, and that the city of Massillon will take another big jump forward as an industrial center.

A NEW POTTERY.

To Employ Fifty or More Hands,

KNOCKING AT THE DOORS OF THIS CITY.

A Suitable Site Asked, and if Given it will be Built.

The Massillon Pottery is an institution of several years' standing, owned by William Welker. From the day it was built to the present hour its fires have never been put out, except to make needed repairs. Its ware has always had a splendid reputation, and the hands have always made good wages. It is one of the solid small enterprises of the city, founded upon a rock. Big oaks from little acorns grow, and now, having become firmly rooted, it is the desire of the owner to enlarge it to five or six times its present size, being assured that the venture will prove successful. Mr. Welker has secured the co-operation of other men of means, and is prepared to go ahead if the city will provide a suitable location. He has received flattering propositions from other cities, but prefers to make a larger investment here, as the opportunities for the economical manufacture of pottery are much greater than at any other point in Ohio. Certain advantages in the way of clay and fuel we have, not to mention superior shipping facilities.

Mr. Welker proposes to organize a stock company, erect a two kiln establishment, employing from forty to fifty men at the start. He wants a piece of ground sufficiently large to permit of enlargements, which he feels confident he will soon have to make.

As the Board of Improvement owns land which was purchased to be donated to manufacturers, it is likely that some arrangement will very soon be made. Mr. Welker wishes a location from which three railways are accessible. These are certainly easy terms upon which to secure a good addition to our local industries, and one which ought to be putting ware on the market by Christmas time.

The manufacture of pottery is one of the most stable trades in Ohio, and no one can point to any house in the business which has shut its doors for any length of time, unless the cause was a strike.

ANOTHER NEW FACTORY

Which Will Employ About Twenty-Five Men.

This paper is in the possession of information from one of the gentlemen most interested, that the establishment of a new manufactory in this city which will employ about twenty-five men at the start, is contemplated. The firm will make wood finishings, such as window casings, door frames, and, in fact, all sorts of artistic work, using hard wood, principally. The names of the movers of the enterprise cannot now be given, but they are responsible men, and have almost completed their plans.

DEATH OF MRS. YESLER.

One of the Best Known Pioneer Women of Seattle Passes Away.

Sarah B. Yesler, at the ripe age of over 65 years, died at her beautiful home on the corner of Third and James streets, after a few weeks severe illness, Sunday morning, and when the fact became generally known flags were hoisted at half mast on every staff in the city and over all the steamers and vessels in the harbor.

Mrs. Yesler, whose maiden name was Sarah Burgert, was born at Paris, Stark county, Ohio, January 18, 1822, where she spent her girlhood days. When she arrived at woman's estate she moved to Massillon, Ohio, where on December 31, 1839, she married Henry L. Yesler, her loving husband who survives her. Two children were born to them, a boy and girl, the boy lived to be twelve years of age, and the girl, one year, but they both died before the parents left for the far west.

Mr. Yesler came out to California in 1851, and after knocking around for some time, looking for a site for a sawmill, finally located in Seattle in 1852, where he was joined by his wife in 1858, and the old couple have lived here ever since. In 1876 Mrs. Yesler paid a visit to her old home in Ohio, but with that brief exception her residence in Seattle has been continuous. Until a very few years ago Mrs. Yesler enjoyed wonderfully rugged health, and was always a conspicuous figure at all the dancing parties and entertainments, and devoted much of her time in introducing strangers, and making it pleasant for visitors to the city. She possessed the unostentatious Western hospitality, and had a way of making every one feel at ease who came under her roof. She was economical and prudent, but always thrifty and died leaving a valuable estate.

Two years ago her health began to fail, but she kept up looking after her household affairs until a few weeks ago, when she was attacked with gastric fever. The fever broke, a few days ago, but left its victim so weak that she could not rally, and, as stated above, the vital spark took its flight at nine o'clock Sunday morning.—Seattle (W. T.) Daily Post-Intelligencer, August 30.

An amusing scene took place in the rear of the Independent Company's store a few evening ago, when a heathen Chinee named Tun Kee endeavored to call up a fellow countrymen in Alliance. The conversation between the two was carried on in Chinese, and went on swimmingly, but the efforts of the barbarian to communicate with the central in pigeon English were fearful and wonderful.

Prof. Kortheuer's Recital.

A cultured audience, small in number, but still sufficient to crowd Mr. and Mrs. Burton's large parlors, gathered Monday evening to hear Prof. H. O. C. Kortheuer give his piano recital, assisted by Prof Klein and Mr. R. H. Bulley, of Canton. The recital was both enjoyable and instructive, from a musical point of view. It was, in fact a feast of music, and the immortal works of the great masters were presented to an audience which fully appreciated the treat. Music, as a fine art, is not old, for whatever may be said of the capability of Orpheus to move the stones and wild beasts, and the wonderful lyre of Apollo, those ancient worthies left no scores of their wonderful music by which we might judge of it. Mr. Kortheuer gave selections from the masters of different periods, beginning with the severe, but elegant, music of old Father Bach, and closing with the brilliant and sparkling productions of our own Liszt and Rubinstein. Beethoven, that giant among musical intellects, profound and intellectual, was represented by a sonata, which went to the very depths of musical feeling. The fine impromptu in A by the founder of the romantic school, was encored by the audience, whereupon the Professor gave another selection from Schubert, "Momens Musicales." Chopin, the "melancholy Dane" among musicians, was represented by one of his capricious nocturnes, a mazurka and a berceuse. To a Wagnerian, the absence of Wagner was, perhaps, disappointing, but the "music of the future" would have been, possibly out of place in a recital which was mainly retrospective. On Prof. Kortheuer's playing it is needless to dwell. With a fine and finished technique, great power, and delicacy of expression, he gave his hearers new ideas of the possibilities of piano music. The adage, "A prophet is without honor," does not hold good in this case, and Massillonians are justly proud of their former fellow citizen. Mr. Bulley sang two beautiful songs and an encore in a very satisfactory manner. Prof. Klein, the well known violinist, delighted his hearers with two selections which fully brought into play the resources of that great instrument, the violin.

This is the way they work it at the hotels in the prohibition town of Alliance. "Have you a barber shop in the house?" asks the faint and thirsty guest. "Certainly," answers the clerk, "second floor, turn to the right, ask for the Russell House cup."

The Independent Company needs a good canvasser, and needs one right away.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed Administratrix of the estate of James F. Paul, late of Stark county, O., deceased. Dated the 19th day of September, 1887.

LAVANCHA NICHOLS,
38 Administratrix.

Legal Notice.

WILLIS W. SIMMONS, whose residence is unknown, is notified that Lizzie Simmons did on the 15th day of August, 1887, file her petition in the office of the clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, within and for the county of Stark and State of Ohio, charging the said Willis W. Simmons with willful absence for more than three years last past and asking that she be divorced from the said Willis W. Simmons, which petition will stand for hearing at the next term of said court.

LIZZIE SIMMONS,
By E. A. Pinn, her attorney.

Dated this 15th day of August, 1887. 36ow

W. H. McCALL & CO.

DRUGGISTS,

DEALERS IN

FINE STATIONERY,

PERFUMES,

TOILET ARTICLES,

BLANK BOOKS

--AND--

DRUGGISTS SUNDRIES.

An Unpleasant Story.

The Canton Democrat published the following in its issue of Monday:—"The Methodists in this section of the country are all agog over the charges brought by W. A. Nixon, of the firm of Pettit & Nixon, of Washington, D. C., against O. N. Hartshorn, retired president of Mt. Union college. W. A. Nixon has issued a circular showing how he became a creditor of Mt. Union college while living at Mt. Union, O. He states that he not only donated the ground on which the college stands, but loaned Rev. Hartshorn money to the amount of $8,000. This was to be returned to Pettit & Nixon at the expiration of ninety days, but five years elapsed before even $1,700 were paid. Nixon claims that Rev. O. N. Hartshorn's conduct has been treacherous, fraudulent, and deceitful throughout the whole course or Nixon's connection with him.

Rev. Dr. Wilkinson, of the Pittsburg Christian Advocate, said when shown Nixon's circular: 'I never heard any thing of this. The style of attack is decidedly low. That is self evident, and when it comes to a question of veracity between Lewis Miller and a stranger, I would believe Mr. Miller, for he is a man of undoubted integrity. As for Dr. Hartshorn, he has been relieved from the presidency of the college on an annuity. He has been the making of the college, working hard for years, and has at last succeeded in building it up to its present status.'"

Naval Intelligence.

The Independent learns from the Army and Navy Journal that the U. S. S. Quinnebang, Wm. Folger, U. S. N., commanding, will be at Gibraltar on the 24th inst., there taking Admiral J. A. Greer on board, will proceed to the east, visiting Tangiers, Algiers, Alexandria, Joppa, Beirut and Smyrna, arriving there about November 6. From the latter port, should the firman for which he has applied be given, the admiral will proceed with the Quinnebang to Constantinople, "for the purpose of showing our flag," and conferring with the United States minister. "Returning," says Admiral Greer, "I expect to leave Smyrna about November 26, touching at Syria, Piraeus, Missiva, Palermo and Naples, en route, but shall avoid all infected ports. The Quinnebang will be kept in the east, with headquarters at Smyrna.

"Sellers' Liver Pills" have been the standard remedy for malaria, liver complaint, costiveness, etc., for fifty years.

Give Them a Chance.

That is to say your lungs. Also all your breathing machinery. Very wonderful machinery that is. Not only the larger air-passages, but the thousands of little tubes and cavities leading from them.

When these are clogged and choked with matter which ought not to be there, your lungs cannot half do their work. And what they do they cannot do well.

Call it cold, cough, croup, pneumonia, catarrh, consumption or any of the family of throat and nose and head and lung obstructions, all are bad. All ought to be got rid of. There is just one sure way to get rid of them. That is to take Boschee's German Syrup, which any druggist will sell you at 75c a bottle. Even if everything else has failed you, you may depend upon this for certain. 60w

Teachers' Examination.

The City Board of Examiners will hold an examination in the High school room on Friday afternoon, Sept. 23, and Saturday, Sept. 24. All teachers whose certificates have expired, and applicants for any vacancies that may occur during the year who have no certificates, should be present at that time. Examination will begin at 1:30 in the afternoon and at 9 o'clock in the morning.

E. A. JONES,
Clerk of Examiners.

Booming Trade in Carpets at

RICKS'

Because we have just the

Nicest Assortment of STYLES.

Just think of it- Shilling a yard for carpet, up to the finest carpets.

All We Ask Is,

Come and see our goods, they talk for themselves.

OUR CURTAINS AND SCRIMS

Are very cheap at

RICKS'.

COLEMAN,

THE RELIABLE JEWELER,

HAS AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

OPTICAL GOODS,

Spectacles and Eye-Glasses in Gold, Silver, Steel, Rubber Shell and Zylomite Frames.

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A HARD BARGAIN.

BY WALTER BESANT.

[Continued]

CHAPTER IV.

When I came to my senses it was of course the next morning, and I was lying in my own bedroom, whither I had been carried by two strange men, the landlady afterward told me, who said they were paid for the job. I had a splitting headache. I was sick and giddy; my limbs trembled beneath me when I tried to stand; my hands shook. I looked at myself in the glass. Swollen features and bloodshot eyes greeted me.

I looked at once if in the glass.

Less than a week had wrought this ruin.

The ordinary drunkard refreshes himself in the morning with tea. Nothing refreshed me because I could taste nothing, and I knew my sufferings sprang from a different source though they were the same as I had. I had to bear them as best I might.

I resisted and the command which Mr.—Mr.—stayed, so I had forgotten his name again—gave me, to walk twenty miles after a "heavy night." I started to obey him.

Outside London, beyond Islington, where there were new rows of houses, but were then fields. I saw a little modest cottage standing alone in its garden. It was a cottage with four rooms only, covered over with creepers. On the board standing at the door was the announcement that it was to let. A thought struck me. Here was a solution, at any rate. Here I could sleep sound if no every night, and await in comparative safety the dreadful punishment—Fast becoming fiercer than I could bear—which my tormentor inflicted upon me. Why should I not take the cottage, pay the rent in advance every month—for how many months should I have to pay it—and so wait in patience and resignation the approach of my inevitable fate?

I made inquiries at once, and secured the place at a trifle over ten and rent. Then I went to the little grocery and bought several pounds of cold mutton at Fleet street, and became, as I expected, a lonely hermit, of the first class. There were no houses within hearing, in case I should storm and rage in my drunken madness at night. The cottages stood removed from the road, and no curious were likely to trouble me. Within [illegible] I should be secure from observers at least. Here, night after night, I could await the attacks of strifer and the exertion which regularly caused for my master knew no play.

On the first evening I sat down at half past 6 to prepare for what was coming. The day was drawing in, and a cold twilight—the month was March—covered the trees and bushes in my little garden, as I opened the door and looked out.

Before me stood the negro.

My spirit was quite broken, and I could only groan.

"Do you want me to go with you again?" I asked, thinking of the last entertainment at which I provided amusement for his master.

"Massa say him berry glad you come hyar. You walk the twenty mile ebbery day, else massa know the reason why. How you feel, Massa Lucraft? Heigh! heigh! chuck. Eat most fortunate day for you when you sign dat little paper."

He delivered his message and disappeared in the darkness. I heard his footsteps crunching the gravel in the road, and I longed, only now I had no courage or spirit left, to seize him and tear him limb from limb.

Then I shut myself in, lit one candle and sat over the fire. I thought of the scenes by which my extravagant fancy had been excited: the garden full of lively girls—what were girls to me now? The country walks I was to have with Juliet—where was my passion for Juliet now? The ease and happiness, the lightness and innocence of the life before me, drawn by an arch deceiver, compared with my present, my actual misery, sitting alone, cut off from mankind, the slave and victim of a secret profligate and glutton, doomed to die slowly, unless it should please the murderer to kill me off quickly.

And then, because the first symptoms of the attack were coming on, I went to bed and stayed there.

So began my new life. A wretched life it was. There was no occupation possible for me—no amusement. I walked every day, in fair weather or foul, a measured twenty miles.

This in some degree restored vitality to my system. I never read; I took no interest in any politics. I sat by myself and brooded.

As for meals, I bought them ready prepared. They consisted almost wholly of bread and cold mutton. You may judge of the absolutely tasteless condition to which I was reduced when I write calmly and truthfully that cold boiled mutton was as agreeable to me as any other form of food. I found, after repeated trials, that mutton forms the best fuel—it is better than either beef or pork—and keeps the human engine at work for the longest time. So I had mutton. As I discovered also that bulk was necessary, and that only a certain amount of animal food was wanted, I used to have cold potatoes always ready. I stoked twice a day, at 11 in the morning and about 5 in the afternoon. Thus fortified, I got through the miserable hours as best I could.

I look back on that period as one of unmitigated misery and despair. I was daily growing more bloated, fatter, and flabbier in the cheeks. My hands trembled in the morning. I seemed losing the power of connected thought. My very lips were thickening.

I hope I am making it clear what was the effect of the bargain on myself—I mean without reference to the sufferings inflicted on me by my tyrant. People, however, never can know, unless they happen to be like myself, which is unlikely, how great a part eating and drinking take in the conduct of life. Between the rest of the world and me there was a great gulf fixed. They could enjoy, I could not; they could celebrate every joyful event with something additional to eat; they could make a little festival of every day; they could give to happiness an outward and tangible form. Alas, not only was I debarred from this, but I was cut off even from joy itself; for, if you look at it steadily, you will find that most of human joy or suffering is connected with the senses. I had bartered away a good half of mine, and the rest seemed in mourning for the loss of their fellows. As for my pale and colorless life, it was as monotonous as the clock. If I neglected to stoke, the usual feebleness would follow. There was no gracious looking forward to a pleasant dinner; no trembling anticipations in hope and fear of what might be preparing; no cheerful contemplation of the joint while the carver sharpens his knife; no discussions of flavor and richness; no modestly hazarded conclusions as to more currants; no rolling of the wine glass in the fingers to the light and smacking of lips over the first sip—all these things were lost to me. Reader, if haply this memoir ever sees a posthumous light, think what would happen to yourself if eating and drinking, those perennial joys of humanity, which last from the infantine pap to the senile Revalenta Arabica, were taken away.

All things tasted alike, as I have said, and cold mutton formed my staple dish. As I could only distinguish between beer, wine, coffee and tea by the look, I drank water. If I ventured, which was seldom, to take my dinner at a cook shop, I would choose my piece de resistance by the look, by some fancied grace in the shape, but not by taste or smell. The brown of roast beef might attract me one day and repel me the next. I was pleased with the roundness of a game pie, or tickled by some inexplicable external charm of a beefsteak pudding. But three quarters of my life were gone, and with them all my happiness.

If you have no appetite for eating, you can enjoy nothing in the whole world. That is an axiom. I could not taste, therefore my eye ceased to feel delight in pleasant sights, and my ear in pleasant sounds. It was not with me as in the case of a blind man, that an abnormal development of some other sense ensued; quite the contrary. In selling one, I seem to have sold them all. For, as I discovered, man is one and inseparable: you cannot split him up: and when my arch deceiver bought my appetite, he bought me out and out. A wise merchant might as well pretend to sell the bouquet of claret and preserve the lady; or a painter the color of his picture and preserve the drawing; or a sculptor the grace of his group and keep the marble.

As regards other losses, I found I had lost the perception of beauty in form or color. Why this was so I cannot explain. I was no lesser, I suppose, in harmony with other men on any single point. Pretty women passed me unheeded; pictures had no charm for me; music was only irritating to my nerves.

Then I found that I had lost the power of sympathy. I had formerly been a soft hearted man. I remarked now then the sight of suffering found me entirely callous. There was a poor family living about half a mile from me, whose acquaintance I made through buying some of my supplies of them. They were in distress for rent: they applied to me—Gods! I cannot bear to think of it. I had the money and I refused them. They were sold up, and I sat at my door and watched them on their way to London—the mother, the two girls, the little boy, hand in hand, homeless and penniless, without a pang and without a single prompting of the heart to help them. God knows what became of them. May he forgive me for the hard hearted cruelty with which I regarded their fate.

Had I, then, sold everything to this man?

I had been pretty religious in a way—a young man's way. Now I had lost all religious feeling whatever. I had once ambition and hopes, these were gone; I had once the capacity of love, that was gone; I had one a generous heart, that was gone: I once loved things worth loving, I felt no emotion now for anything. I was a machine which could feel. I was a man with the humanity taken out of him.

This time lasted for about four months. On the first of each month I went to receive my pay—the wages of sin—from the clerk, who surveyed me critically, but said nothing till the ringing of the fourth month. Then, while he handed me my money, he whispered confidentially across the table.

"Look here, old fellow, you know; you're going it worse than poor Tom Kiroy. Why don't you stop it? What is the good of a feller's drinking himself to death? The old gentleman was here yesterday, asking me how you looked, and if you continued steady. Pull up, old man, and knock it off."

I took the money in my trembling hands and slunk away abashed. When I got home again I am not ashamed to say that I cried like a child.

Delirium tremens! That would begin soon, and then the end would not be far off. It was too awful. Think of my position. I was but four and twenty. Not only was I deprived of the pleasure—mind you, a very real pleasure—of eating and drinking; I was the most temperate man in the world, though that was no great credit to myself, considering; and yet I bore in my face and my appearance, and felt in my very brain, all the marks and signs of confirmed drunkenness and the very hopelessness of it. That hardened old voluptuary, that demon of gluttony, that secret murderer, would have no pity. He must have felt, by the falling off of the splendid appetite which he was doing his utmost to ruin, that things were getting worse, and he was resolved—I had suspected this for some time—to kill me off by drinking me to death.

I believe I should have been dead in another week but for a blessed respite, due, I afterward discovered, to my demon being laid up with so violent a sore throat that he could not even swallow. What was my joy at being able to go to bed sober, to wake without a headache, to feel my bad symptoms slowly disappearing, to recover my nerves! For a whole fortnight I was happy—so happy that I even believed the improvement would last and that the old man was penitent. One day, after fourteen days of a veritable earthly paradise, I was walking along the Strand—for I was no longer afraid of venturing out—and met my old manager, Juliet's father. He greeted me with a warmth that was quite touching under all the circumstances. "My dear boy, I have been longing to know your whereabouts. Come and tell me all about it. Have you dined? Let us have some dinner together."

I excused myself and asked after Juliet.

"Juliet is but so so. Ah, do you know, Lucraft, sometimes I think I did wrong to part you. And yet, you know, you had no money. Make some, my boy, and come back to us."

This was hearty. I forgot my troubles and my state of bondage, and everything except Juliet.

"I—I—I have money," I said. "I have come into a little money unexpectedly."

"Have you," he replied, clasping me by the hand. "Then come down and see Juliet. Or—stay; no. The day after tomorrow is Juliet's ben. We are playing at Richmond. We have one of your own parts—you shall be Sir Harry Wildair. I will alter the bills. You are sure to come?"

"Sure to come," I said with animation. "Capital! I know every line in the part. Tell Juliet an old friend will act with her."

We made a few new arrangements and parted. I bought a copy of the play at Lacy's and studied the part over again.

Next day I got over to Richmond in good time. The day was fine, I remember; my spirits were rapidly rising, because it was the fifteenth day since I had one of my usual attacks. I was in great hopes that the old man was really going to change his life and behave with consideration toward me. With the birth of hope there revived in my heart some of my old feelings. I had a real desire to see Juliet again, but yet the old warmth seemed gone. It was a desire to see one in whom I had once been interested; the desire to awake old memories, which I think principally actuated me.

I found the dear girl waiting for me with an impatience that ought to have touched my heart, but which, somehow, only seemed to remind me of old times. My heart was gone—sold to my master with everything else. Mechanically I took her hands in mine, and kissed her on the lips as I used to do. She threw both arms round my neck, kissed me again and again, and burst into tears of joy.

"Oh, Luke, Luke!" she said, "I have so longed to see you again. The time has been weary, weary, without you."

We sat together for half an hour, she all the time talking to me, and I, remembering what I used to be with her, wondering where the old feelings were gone and trying to act as I used to.

"Luke, you are not growing cold to me, are you?" she asked, as some little gesture or word of hers passed me unnoticed.

"Cold, Juliet?" I replied. "What should make you think so?"

"I will not think so," she said. "It is too great happiness to meet again, is it not? And you are silent because you feel too happy to speak. Is not that so?"

Presently it became time to go and dress.

"Let me look at you, Sir Henry Wildair," she said. "Yes, we shall do it very well to-night. You are not looking, somehow, quite so well as you used, Luke dear. Is it that London does not agree with you? Are you working too hard? Your face is swollen and—fancy—Mrs. Mould says you look as if you had been drinking."

Mrs. Mould was the dresser.

If Mrs. Mould had seen me a fortnight before she might well have said I had been drinking. A fortnight, however, of rest had done wonders for me.

I laughed, but felt a little uneasy.

We rang up at 7.

The house was quite full, because my duffet was popular at Richmond.

I began with all my former fire and vigor, because I was acting again with her. The old life came back to me; I forgot my troubles, I was really happy, and I believe I acted well. At all events, the house applauded. Between the first and second acts a sudden terror seized me. I felt that the old man was eating again. That passed off, because he ate very little. But then he began to drink, and to drink fast.

It was no use fighting against it. I believe the villain must have been drinking raw brandy, because I was drunk in five minutes. I staggered and reeled about on the stage, I laughed wildly and sang foolishly, and then I stumbled down in a heap and could not get up again. The last thing I remember is the angry roar of poor old Kerrans, beside himself with passion, telling the carpenters to carry that drunken beast away and throw him into the road. I heard afterward that they were obliged to drop the curtain, and that the eclat of poor Juliet's benefit was entirely spoiled. As for myself, the carpenters carried me out to the middle of Richmond Green, where they were going to leave me, only one of them had compassion, and wheeled me to his own house in a barrow.

In the morning I returned hastily to London, sought my cottage at Islington and shut myself in with an agony of shame and humiliation.

I was quite crushed by this blow. For the first time I felt tempted to commit suicide and end it all. To be sure I ought to have foreseen this, and all the other dreadful things. Directly my master, my owner, got able to swallow, though he could not eat, he could drink, and ordered the most fiery liquor he could procure, with a view to kill me off and begin with another victim.

But Providence had ruled otherwise.

Then began a week of cruel suffering. My master sent me word by Boule-de-neige that he intended to finish me off. My appetite, he said, had been long failing, and was now perfectly contemptible. He complained that I had neglected my part of the contract, that I must have been practicing intemperance—the horrible hypocrite—to have reduced so fine an appetite to nothing in a short four months. Therefore he felt obliged to tell me that in a week or two I should probably find the agreement ended. That was his ferocious way of putting it. He meant that in a week I should be dead. His words were prophetic, but not in the sense in which he meant them.

He drank brandy now. He drank it morning, noon and night. He drank it, not because he liked it, but in hopes of dispatching me. I was no sooner partially recovered from one drunken bout than I plunged into another.

I lost all power of walking. I could not move about. I lay the whole day sick and feverish on my bed, or, if I got up at all, it was only to change it for an easy chair. I could eat nothing.

Then I began to have visions and see specters in my loneliness and misery.

First I saw all over again the scenes of my early life—my poor deserted mother; the tramp who took charge of me; the sleep in which I nearly perished; the strolling actors with whom I wandered; the girl with whom I fell in love. Only among them all there hovered perpetually the ugly face of Boule-de-neige, spoiling the pleasant memories, and corrupting the current of my thoughts with his "Cluck-cluck," and his demoniac grin.

"How you do, Massa Lucraft? How you feel your stumjack this morning? Ole massa him berry fierce. Him gwine to make the noyeau punch to-morrow. Dat finish um off. Dat work um up. You wait till to-morrow, Massa Lucraft."

I could only groan.

"You nice young gegleman," he went on, with a grin. "You berry grateful young gegleman. Massa him gib you thirty pounds a month, and you spend it all in 'temperate courses. Bad; berry bad; dam bad. What you say when you die, eh? Ho! ho!"

The creature seemed always with me during this time. If I opened my eyes I had the feeling that he was hovering about my bed. If it was dark I thought I saw his eyes glaring at me from some corner. If I was asleep he would waken me with his "Cluck." What he did in my cottage I never knew. The room was filled with the visions which passed through my brain, succeeding each other again and again like the acts of a play repeated incessantly. I saw the octagonal room with the old gentleman eating and drinking. I saw myself at Richmond. I saw myself before the magistrates; and I looked on as an outsider, as a spectator of a tragedy which would end in death and horror.

It was two days before the period allotted to me by my master, at 8 o'clock in the evening, as I was sitting in my lonely cottage, expectant of the usual drunken bout, when I felt a curious agitation within me, an internal struggle, as if through all my veins a tempestuous wave was surging and rushing. I lay down.

"This is some new deviltry of the old man," I said to myself. "Let him do his worst; at least, I must try to bear it with resignation." I began to speculate on my inevitable and approaching end, and to wonder curiously what proportion of the sin of all this drunkenness would be laid to my charge.

To my astonishment nothing more followed. The tumult of my system gradually subsided and I fell asleep.

In the morning I awoke late, and missed the usual headache. I had therefore, I was surprised to find, actually not been drunk the night before. I rose with my customary depression, and was astonished to discover that my nerves were steadier and spirits higher than I had known for a long time.

I mechanically went to the cupboard and pulled out my cold mutton and potatoes. Who can picture my joy when I found that I could taste the meat again, and that it was nasty? I hardly believed my senses; in fact I had lost them for so long that it was difficult to understand that they had come back to me. I tried the potatoes. Heavens, what a horrible thing to a well regulated palate is a cold boiled potato!

At first, as I said, I could not believe that I had recovered my taste; then, as the truth forced itself upon me, and I found that I could not only taste, but was actually hungry, I jumped and danced and was beside myself with joy. Think of a convict suddenly released and declared guiltless of the charges brought against him. Think of a prisoner on the very ladder of the gallows tree, with the rope round his neck, reprieved and pardoned. Think of one doomed to death by his physician receiving the assurance that it was all a mistake, and that he would gather up long years of life as in a sheaf. And think that such joy as these would feel. I felt—and more!

I went to the nearest coffee shop and ordered bacon, eggs and tea, offering a shilling with every plate as it came. And then, because I felt sure that my old tormentor must be dead, I repaired to my lawyers' and saw the clerk.

"Ah," he said, "the poor old man's gone at last! Went out like the snuff of a candle. His illness was only twenty-four hours. Well, he's gone to heaven, if ever man did."

"What did he die of—too much eating and drinking?"

"Mr. Lucraft," said the clerk severely, "this is not the tone for you to adopt toward that distinguished man, your benefactor. He died, sir—being a man of moral, temperate, and even abstemious life, though of full habit—of apoplexy."

"Oh!" I said, careless what the clerk said, but glad to be quite sure that the diabolical old villain was really dead. I suppose that never was such joy over the repentance of any sinner as mine over the death of that murdering glutton, for whom no words of hatred were too strong.

"I think you've got to see our senior partner," said the clerk. "Step this way."

He led me to a room where I found a grave and elderly gentleman sitting at a table. "Mr. Lucraft?" he said. "I was expecting you. I saw your late patron's negro this morning. He told me that you would call."

I started, but said nothing.

"I have a communication to make to you on the part of our departed friend, Mr. Ebenezer Grumbelow. It is dated a few weeks since, and is to the effect that a sum of money which I hold was to be placed in your hands in case of his death. This, it appears, he anticipated, for some reason or other."

"Ebenezer Grumbelow." That was the name which had so long escaped my memory—"Ebenezer Grumbelow."

I said nothing, but stared with all my eyes.

"My poor friend," the lawyer went on, "after remarking that unless you change your unfortunate habits you will come to no good, gave me this money himself—here is the check—so that it will not appear in his last will and testament."

I took it in silence.

"Well, sir"—he looked at me in some surprise—"have you no observation to make, or remark to offer, on this generosity?"

"None," I said.

"I do not know," he continued; "I do not know—your signature here, if you please—what reason Mr. Grumbelow had in taking you up, or what claim you possessed upon his consideration; but I think, sir, I do think, that some expression, some sense of regret, is due."

I buttoned up the check in my pocket.

"Mr. Grumbelow was a philanthropist, I believe, sir?"

"He was. As a philanthropist, as a supporter of charities, as a public donor of great amounts, Mr. Grumbelow's name stands in the front. So much we all know."

"A religious man, too?"

"Surely, surely; one of our most deeply religious men. A man who was not ashamed of his saintly profession."

"Cluck-cluck!"

It was the familiar face of Boule-de-neige at the door.

"You know, I suppose," said the lawyer, "Mr. Grumbelow's body servant, a truly Christian negro?"

"Was there," I asked, "any clause in Mr. Grumbelow's letter—any conditions attached to this gift?"

"None whatever. It is a free gift. Stay, there is a postscript which I ought to have read to you. You will perhaps understand it. In it Mr. Grumbelow says that as to the services rendered by him to you, and by you to him, it will be best for your own sake to keep them secret." I bowed.

The date of the check corresponded with the first illness of the old man—his affection of the throat. Probably he was afraid that I should reveal his infamous story.

"I may now tell you, Mr. Lucraft, without at all wishing to break any confi-

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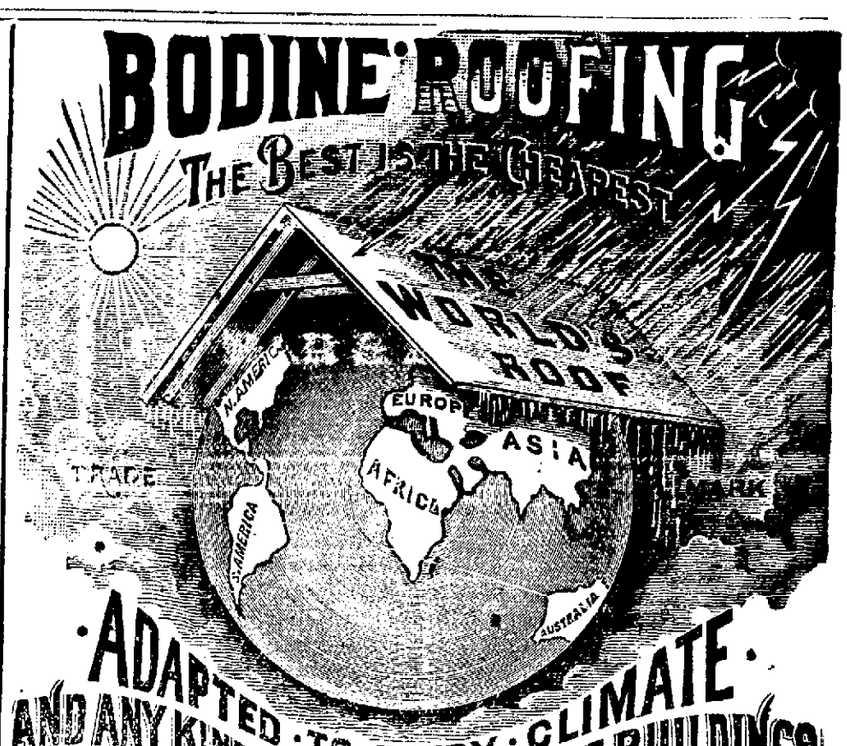

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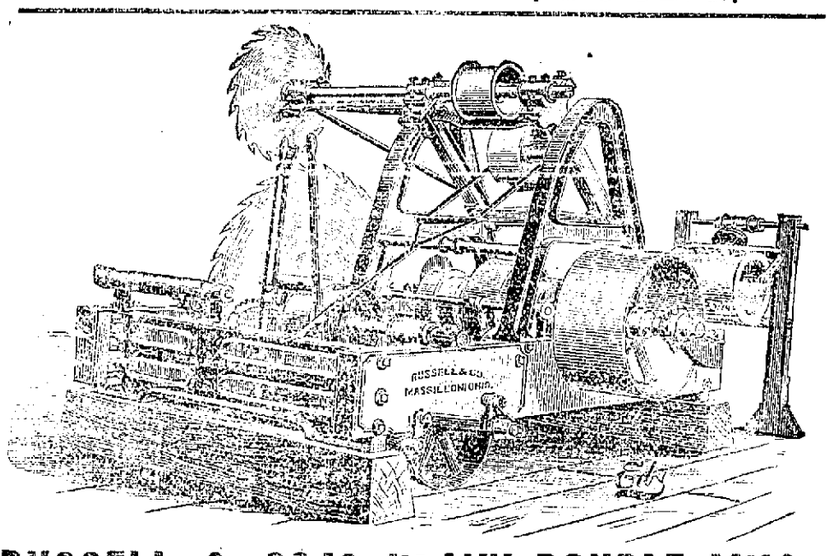

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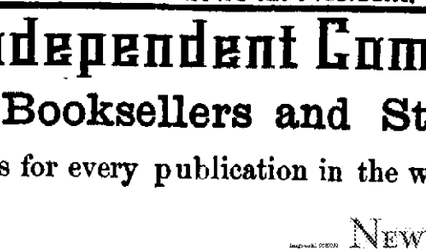

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dence that may have existed between you and the deceased, that a friend of Mr. Grumbelow's—no other, indeed, than the Rev. Jabez Jumbles, a pulpit name doubtless known to you—intends to write the biography of this distinguished and religious man, as an example to the young. Any help you can afford to so desirable an end will be gratefully received. Particularly, Mr. Lucraft, any communication on the subject of his continual help given to young men, who regularly disappointed him, and all, except yourself, died of drink."

I bowed again and retired.

Did any one ever hear of such a wicked old man?

Outside the office I was joined by the negro.

"What have you got to say to me, detestable wretch?" I cried, shaking my fist in his withered old face.

"Cluck-cluck! Mass'a not angry with poor old Boule-de-neige. How young massa? Young massa pretty well? How de lubly abbadide of de young geeleman? How him strong srumjack? Cluck-cluck!"

He kept at a safe distance from me. I think I should have killed him if I had ever clutched him by the throat.

"Ole massa him always ask, 'How dat young debbel? Go and see, Boule-de-neige.' I go to young massa's cottage daraway, and come back. 'Him berry dam bad, sir,' I say; 'him going to the debbel berry fast; just like dem others. De folk all say he drink too much for him berry fine constitution.' Cluck-cluck! Ole massa he only say eberry night, 'Bring de brandy, Boule-de-neige: let's finish him.' Cluck-cluck!"

Here was a Christian negro for you!

"Tell me, what did your master die of?"

"Apple perplexity, massa."

"Ah! what else? Come, Boule-de-neige, I know a good deal: tell me more."

"Massa's time up," he whispered, coming close to me. "Time quite up, and him berry much 'fraid. Massa Lucraft want servant? Boule-de-neige berry good servant. Cook lub'y dinner; make massa rich, like Massa Grumbelow."

"I'd rather hire the devil," I exclaimed.

"Cluck-cluck-cluck!" grinned the creature: and really he looked at the moment as much like the devil as one could wish. "Cluck! dat 'zactly massa can do it massa like."

I rushed away, too much elated by the recovery of my freedom to regard what he said.

I was free. What next?

First the restoration of my shattered nerves.

There was no permanent injury done to my constitution, because, after all, the drink had not actually gone down my throat, nor was it I who had consumed the gallons of turtle soup, the tons of fish, the shiploads of cattle with which he had punished me for that woful signature of mine.

The contract, in some inexplicable manner, affected me with the punishment of my purchaser's excesses by a kind of sympathy. I remained a strictly temperate man for a month. I recovered gradually the tone of my system; my features lost their bloated look. I became myself again.

And then I sought the injured Kerrans.

It was no use trying to tell him a story which he never would have believed. I simply told him that I was taken suddenly and hopelessly ill on that fatal night. I asked him to remember, which is quite true, how I began the piece with a fire and animation quite impossible in a man who had been drinking, how I had certainly nothing between the scenes, during which intervals I was talking with him, and how the thing came upon me without any warning. If you try, you know, you can make yourself quite drunk with brandy in two minutes. This is just what Mr. Grumbelow did to me.

Kerrans, good fellow, outraged in his best feelings, was difficult to smooth down.

He had asked me to act with Juliet in the hope of restoring to the girl her lost good spirits. I came; the misfortune happened, and she was worse than ever. But he forgave me at last, and allowed me another chance. This time it was not Juliet who threw her arms around me; it was I who implored her forgiveness, and the renewal of her love. I was cold no longer. I left off remembering, and lived again in the present. I was a lover and my girl was trembling and blushing, with her hand in mine.

It all happened more than fifty years ago. The only record which remains of the events I have described, are on the tablet to the memory of Ebenezer Grumbelow in St. Rhadegunda's church, city; and the little faded scrap from The Morning Chronicle, which I always carry in my pocket book, and which tells the tale of my shame.

Juliet never believed my story, and I left off insisting on its truth. She lies in Norwood cemetery now, but we kept our golden wedding ere she died; and children and grandchildren live to bless her name.

THE END.

Increasing Danger of Tape Worm.

In the Texas grazing region, from which has sprung, within the last two decades, the entire stock of range cattle of the western states and territories, the beef tape worm is a most common occurrence. In fact, I do not believe I exaggerate when I say that at least every fifth person is afflicted. The cause of this is that on open ranges the eggs of tape worm are most easily and widely distributed, and hence the cattle more frequently become infested with cysts. Stall fed cattle, on the other hand, where the water is usually less subject to contamination, and the food cleaner, are only seldom infected, and hence tape worm was not so prevalent in regions where the latter were used.

In the last few years, however, the shipment of range cattle, by means of refrigerator cars, has become the chief beef supply of the east, and the danger and frequency of tape worm greatly increased. Of course no one should stop the use of well cooked meat on this account, but rare and half cooked meats can easily be avoided.—"R. T. H." in Science.

Forgetting Their Own Language.

The Germans of St. Louis find it very difficult to prevent their children, born in this country and educated in English public schools, from forgetting their own language. In a great many German families the children are forbidden to speak English in the house and are punished if they do. My father, for instance, has a system of fines and punishments for speaking anything but German in the house, which he applies to all the members of his family. All the older sons and daughters, who are either given an allowance of money or are making money for themselves, are fined five cents for every English word they utter in the house, and the smaller children are punished in various ways. If they are sitting at the table when the forbidden word is spoken, they are sent away without their meals. In this way all of our family have preserved their fluency in German speaking, but they speak English by choice.—Globe-Democrat.

A BRILLIANT CLOSING.

LAST DAY OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

An Immense Gathering in Independence Square Addressed By President Cleveland—One of the Musical Features Was a Chorus of Two Thousand Voices.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19.—The closing day of the constitutional centennial celebration was favored with as charming weather as that of the first two days. The throngs still lingered, and the streets presented the same crowded appearance. On a triumphal arch which spanned Chestnut street was inscribed the words of that celebrated philanthropic and statesman, John Bright: All the civilized world, all who love freedom in it, must regard the event as one of the most important in the annals of men. The exercises of the day were held on Independence square on the shadow of the liberty bell, "which proclaimed liberty throughout the land" a hundred years ago.

The stand erected in Independence Square contained a representative of every branch and condition of life which goes to make up a nation. Standing alongside of the chief magistrate was the highest ecclesiastical representatives, the justices of the highest courts, the foreign ministers, and representatives of the army and navy and every department of civil, military and religious life. The stand had a seating capacity of 10,000, and every seat was occupied. In front of the stand and in full view of all hung a photographic copy of the original constitution. On the east side of the stand stood the quaint old high-backed chair once occupied by George Washington as presiding officer of the congress which adopted the constitution. The Marine band was stationed on the east side of the stand and discoursed music for half an hour before the exercises commenced.

At 10:30 a chorus of 2,000 children with 200 men as leading voices, sang a patriotic air. This brought forth rounds of applause. Among the prominent persons on the stand were Hannibal Hamelton, ex-President Hayes and wife, ex-Minister Kasson, Chief Justice White, Senator Ingalls, George W. Childs, William M. Evarts, Governors Larrabee and Gordan, and Congressman O'Neill.

Just as the bell on the top of Independence hall announced the hour of 11 o'clock, the children's voices sent up three rousing cheers as their tribute of love to that historic building. Shortly after 11 o'clock the distinguished guests began to pour into the stand at a rapid rate. The first to mount the steps leading to the stand was President Cleveland and wife. Their appearance was the signal for tumultuous applause. As they came down the center aisle to the places assigned them on the stand the president leaned on the arm of ex-Minister Kasson, while Mrs. Cleveland leaned on the arm of Mrs. Thompson.

After the president and Mrs. Cleveland had reached the stand a general handshaking with those whom they recognized took place. After all the distinguished people had taken their seats, and the cheering subsided, Bishop Potter arose and, followed by those who occupied the reserve space on the stand with uncovered heads, made the opening prayer. The bishop read from manuscript. He invoked the blessings of the Lord on the day's proceedings, and on the president and other officials of the nation. The prayer was quite lengthy. When the bishop concluded Gen. Sheridan, with his aids, followed closely by Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Ryan and a number of Catholic clergymen, marched down the aisle, and were heartily cheered. When they had been seated the Hon. John A. Kasson made the introductory address of the day. He referred briefly to the object of the celebration and reviewed the progress of affairs from the time of the drafting of the constitution up to the present.

Cardinal Gibbons, clad in official vestments, sat at the side of the speaker, and was one of the most attentive listeners.

At the conclusion of Mr. Kasson's address, the chorus sang "Appeal to Truth."

The president then delivered a brief speech. He received thunders of applause. He said:

"I deem it a very great honor and pleasure to participate in these impressive exercises. Every American citizen should on this centennial day rejoice in his citizenship. He will not find the cause of his rejoicing in the antiquity of his country, for among the nations of the earth his stand with the youngest. He will not find it in the glitter and pomp that bedeck a monarch and dazzle abject and servile subjects, for in his country the people themselves are the rulers. He will not find it in the bloody foreign conquests, for his government has been content to care for its own domain and people. He should rejoice because the work of framing our constitution was completed one hundred years ago to-day, and because, when completed, it established a free government. He should rejoice because this constitution and government have survived with so many blessings, and have demonstrated so fully the strength and value of popular rule. He should rejoice in the wondrous growth and achievements of the past hundred years, and also in the glorious promise of the constitution through centuries to come. We shall fail to be duly thankful for all that was done for us one hundred years ago, unless we realize the difficulties of the work then in hand, and the dangers avoided in the task of forming 'a more perfect union' between disjointed and inharmonious states, with interests and opinions radically diverse and stubbornly maintained.

"The perplexities of the convention which undertook the labor of preparing our constitution are apparent in these earnest words of one of its most illustrious members: 'The small progress we have made after four or five weeks of close attendance and continued reasonings with each other, our different sentiments on almost every question—several of the last producing as many noes as yeas—is, me thinks, a melancholy proof of the imperfection of the human understanding. We indeed seem to feel our want of practical wisdom, since we have been running about in search of it. We have gone back to ancient history for models of government and examined the different forms of those republics, which having been found with the seeds of their own dessolation now no longer exist. In this situation of this assembly, groping as it were in the dark to find political truth, and scarce able to distinguish it when presented to us, how has it happened, sir, that we have not heretofore thought of humbly applying to the Father of Light to illuminate our understandings?'

"I have lived, sir, a long time, and the longer I live the more convincing proofs I see of the truth that God governs in the affairs of men. And if a sparrow can not fall to the ground without his notice, is it probable that an empire can rise without his notice? We have been assured, sir, in the sacred writings that, except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it. I firmly believe this, and I also believe that without His concurring therein we shall succeed in this political building no better than the builders of Babel. We shall be divided by no little partial interests our projects will be confounded, and we ourselves shall be become a reproach and byword down to future ages; and what is worse, mankind may hereafter from this unfortunate instance dispair of establishing governments by human wisdom and leave it to chance, war and conquest.

"In the face of all discouragements the fathers of the republic labored on for four weary long months in alternate hope and fear, but always with rugged resolve, never faltering in a sturdy endeavor, sanctified by a prophetic sense of the value to posterity of their success, and always with unflinching faith in the principles which make the foundation of a government by the people. At last their task was done. It is related that upon the back of the chair, occupied by Washington as president of the convention, a sun was painted and that as the delegates were signing the completed constitution, one of them said: 'I have often and often, in the course of the session and in the solicitude of my hopes and fears as to its issue, looked at that behind the president without being able to tell whether it was rising or setting. But now at length I know that it is a rising and not a setting sun.'

"We stand to-day on the spot where this rising sun emerged from political night and darkness, and in its own bright meridian light we mark its glorious way. Clouds have sometimes obscured its rays and dreadful storms have made us fear, but God has held it in its course and through its life-giving warmth has performed His latest miracle in the creation of this wondrous land and people. As we look down that past century to the origin of our constitution; as we contemplate the trials and its triumphs; as we realize how completely the principles upon which it is based, have met ever National peril and every National creed, how devoutly should we confess with Franklin 'God governs in the affairs of men,' and how solemn should be the reflection that to our hands is committed this work of the people's covenant, and that ours is the duty to shield it from impious hands. We receive it sealed with the tests of a century. It has been found sufficient in the past; and in all the future years it will be found sufficient if the American people are true to their sacred trust.

"Another centennial day will come, and millions yet unborn will inquire concerning our stewardship and the safety of their constitution. God grant that they may find it unimpaired; and as we rejoice in the patriotism and devotion of those who lived a hundred years ago so may others who follow us rejoice in our fidelity and in our jealous love for constitutional liberty."

The old Liberty bell rung out the midday hour, and at every stroke of the bell there was a round of applause. This incident occurred when the president was in the middle of his speech, and he was obliged to pause for a few seconds. The sight was indeed impressive one as the president stood there with uncovered head awaiting the plaudit of a liberty-loving people in honor of the bell which first announced their freedom. It was about five minutes past 12 when the president finished, and he at once retired to his seat. While the applause was still going on the chorus broke into a patriotic air, and the din was terrific.

When quiet was restored United States Supreme Court Justice Miller stepped to the front of the stand and facing the assembled dignitaries began the delivering of his oration. He held his audience spell-bound and was followed with rapt attention. He read his address from manuscript. He described freely the work of forming the constitution and the objections made to the drawing up of the instrument. He also touched on the mode of selecting United States senators. He closed his address with the recitation of a quotation from Chancellor Kent as follows: "The government of the United States was erected by the free voice and joint will of the people of America, for their common defense and general welfare. Its powers apply to those great interests which relate to this country in its National capacity and which depend for their stability and protection on the consolidation of the Union. It is clothed with the principal attributes of sovereignty and is justly deemed the guardian of our best rights, the source of our highest civil and political duties, and the sure means of our National greatness."

During the oration Mrs. Cleveland sat beside Secretary Bayard who gallantly protected her from the sun's rays.

Justice Miller's address consumed one hour and ten minutes.

The new National hymn, which was contributed by Marion Harland, was then recited by Professor Mar lock, with a chorus of two hundred men's voices.

Shortly before 2 o'clock President Kasson took the arm of Cardinal Gibbons and led him to the front of the stand. After bowing to the people in front of the stand, the cardinal turned slowly around to where the president sat and in a clear distinct voice offered prayer to Almighty God. He was listened to with the closest attention. At the conclusion the band played the Star Spangled Banner. An impressive benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Jere Witherspoon, of Nashville. This concluded the ceremonies.

Excitement Over a Murder.

MINERSVILLE, Pa., Sept. 19.—There is great excitement here over the murder of William James, the fire boss at Glen Carbon colliery. The crime was committed early yesterday morning, within a short distance of the colliery. The murderer was concealed in a clump of bushes, and the charge, consisting of buckshot, fairly riddled James' body. The workmen were notified, and in a short time 100 men were searching for the assassin. James died at noon. He leaves a wife and five children. There has been nothing to equal the excitement since the Mollie Maguires.

The Switch Users.

CORYDON, Ind., Sept. 19.—News was brought to town to-day that the "Knights of the Switch" called upon Joe Al Wright and "Dink" Allen, four miles north of Corydon, Wednesday night, and gave them a flogging with hickory switches. Wright and Allen are accused of belonging to an organized band of thieves which has been operating in the northern part of the county for two years past. They both have families.

Carlisle Will Be a Candidate.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—A Washington special to the World says: Hon. S. S. Cox, when asked yesterday about the story that Mr. Carlisle might remain on the floor of the house during the coming session of congress said: "There is no truth in it. I saw the speaker yesterday and I know he will be a candidate for the speakership again and will be elected."

Will Not Advance a Penny.

HAZLETON, Pa., Sept. 19.—Purdee & Coxe Bros. & Co., the largest operators in the Lehigh region, stated that they will not grant a penny advance in wages. They claim that the price of coal does not warrant an advance. The strikers are very determined.

Indian Trouble Settled.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 19.—The Indian difficulty in the Kootenary district, British Columbia, has been settled by Chief Isadore surrendering the two Indian prisoners charged with murder.

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

CHICAGO COOKS WILL WITHDRAW FROM THE ORDER IN A BODY.

They Will Form a Chicago Culinary Union With a Membership of Seven Thousand—Meeting of the Cigarmakers' International Union—Labor News.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—The statement is published here to-day that all the Chicago Knights of Labor engaged in culinary work are about to withdraw from the order and form a district assembly of their own, to be known as the Chicago Culinary union. The assemblies to go into the project are briefly as follows: Meat cooks, pastry cooks, oyster cooks, hotel and restaurant waiters (white and colored), confectioners, bakers, (bread, cracker and pie), and all kitchen help.

All, with the exception of one of the Bakers's unions, are members of the Knights of Labor, but the chances are that after next Wednesday night they will not be, for then they will probably hand in their resignations to the district. The new organization will contain between 5,000 and 7,000 men. The trouble is said to be mainly caused by the negligence of the general officers in Philadelphia. The local secretaries are in communication with similar assemblies in Denver, Kansas City, Cincinnati, New York, St. Louis, Louisville, New Orleans, Brooklyn, Buffalo and Boston, and the knights in those cities, it is asserted, will take similar action.

Cokers' Troubles.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 21.—The meeting of Knights of Labor delegates that was held in Scottdale on Saturday, decided not to order a strike in the coke region where no scale has been signed until the whole matter of the trouble between operators and workmen is laid before the general executive board and the requisite instructions are received therefrom. It appears certain that almost a general strike is now on and that the only cause of delay is to secure the sanction of the executive board in order to be sure of financial aid. There is a conservative element in the Amalgamated association, the Hungarians, depressed by the result of the last strike being adverse to another strike. Sixty delegates were present at the last meeting, with positive instructions to amend the adoption of the H. C. Frick scale. Operators are uniformly determined to resist the apparent dictation of rates by the Frick company, and are resolved to disrupt the syndicate.

Cigarmakers in Session.

BINGHAMPTON, N. Y., Sept. 20.—The seventh annual convention of the Cigarmakers' International union opened at Firemen's hall at 9 o'clock this morning. About two hundred delegates representing unions throughout the United States and Canada are present. The convention will continue ten days and during the session the constitution of the union will undergo many radical changes. The out-of-work benefit, a plan of insurance, now existing, to a union hand on the Pacific coast, and one for private matter for the Dominion of Canada and various other amendments to the constitution will probably be adopted. Among the delegates present are President Strasser, of Buffalo; Vice President Gompers, of New York, and Treasurer Strimel, of Chicago. Elaborate preparations have been made by the local cigarmakers for a picnic and a clam-bake.

Weavers Strike.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 20.—The weavers of the Bethel woolen mill have struck because of a change in their work which reduces their pay twenty cents per day.

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Cincinnati Selected as Headquarters of the Organization.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 17.—At yesterday morning's session of the society of the Army of the Tennessee, the committee appointed to select a place and time for holding the next reunion reported in favor of Toledo September 15 and 16, less, and the report was adopted. The committee on the next orator reported Col Gilbert A. Pierce, with Gen. Smith D. Atkins as alternate, and their action was also indorsed.

The committee to select a permanent location for headquarters and the selection of that or some other point as a place for annual meetings reported first in favor of permanent headquarters at some central location until a two-thirds vote of the society changed that location. It was adverse to fixing any one point at which the society would be obliged to hold its annual meetings.

The report was adopted and Cincinnati made the headquarters the annual expense of each not to exceed $500. The officers of the society resident at Cincinnati were authorized to select rooms.

Resolutions were adopted recommending the erection of a statue to the late Gen. John A. Logan in Washington, and sympathy was extended to his family.

The following officers were elected: President, Gen. W. T. Sherman; vice presidents Gen. O. M. Poe, of Detroit; Maj. W. H. Calkins, of Indianapolis; Maj. A. Harding of Chicago; Capt. Joseph D. Fagan, of Clinton, Iowa; Capt. George H. Benford, of Milwaukee; Surgeon W. I. Bend, of Toledo, and Capt. John Crane, of New York; Col. Augustus Jacobson, Chicago; Col. Frank Lynde, Cleveland; Col. A. C. Fisk, Denver; Gen. W. S. Leadrum, Lancaster, Ky.; Maj. W. E. Ware, St. Louis; Gen. L. F. Hubbard, Red Wing, Minn.; recording secretary, Col. L. M. Dayton; corresponding secretary, Gen. A. Hickenlooper, Cincinnati; treasurer, Maj. F. M. Force.

In the afternoon the visiting veterans were given a ride on the steamer Greyhound and the press of the city treated their visiting brethren to a yacht ride on the sloop City of the Straits. Gen. B. Alger held a reception in the evening for Mrs. Logan and Gen. Sherman, and about two thousand citizens were presented to the guests.

The reunion concluded with a banquet at the armory of the Detroit Light infantry. Five hundred covers were laid. At 10 o'clock the toasts began, Gen. Sherman presiding toastmaster. The members are unanimous in praise of the meeting and the entainment given them by the city.

Reception to Cardinal Gibbons.

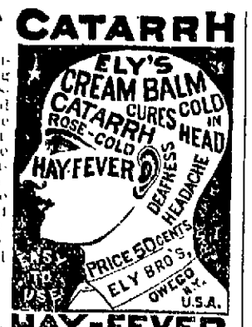
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17.—Cardinal Gibbons was accorded a brilliant reception at the Catholic club last evening. The parlors of the club were handsomely decorated. When the cardinal arrived at 8:30 he found Governor Beaver and staff awaiting and a pleasant greeting followed. His eminence for a time received his guests standing, but tiring of this he seated himself in a large arm chair. About 10 o'clock President Cleveland called. He was accompanied by Secretarys Bayard and Fairchild, George W. Childs, and many other prominent gentlemen.

Escaped From Jail.

TIFFIN, O., Sept. 17.—F. B. Brown, recently released from the penitentiary on a parole, grabbed $20 from a man and was arrested here. When the officers from the penitentiary arrived this morning to take him back there, his cell in the city prison was empty, he having sawed his way out during the night.

Hay Fever CATARRH

is an inflamed condition of the lining membrane of the nostrils, tear ducts and throat, affecting the lungs. An acrid mucus is secreted, the discharge is accompanied with a burning sensation. There are severe spasms of sneezing, frequent attacks of headache, watery and inflamed eyes.



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"Inherited neuralgia made life a torment to me. For many years I had suffered greatly from this affliction. The attacks were so severe, that I could not carry on my business. A friend urged me to try Kaskine, as it had greatly relieved her health and cured her. I have no hesitation in saying, Kaskine is the best medicine I ever took." J. D. Parmelee, Dry Goods, Albany, N. Y.

Mr. Gideon Thompson, the oldest and one of the most respected citizens of Bridgeport, Conn. says "I am ninety years of age and for the last three years have suffered from pain and the effect of spinal paralysis. I recently began with Kaskine and in two weeks gained fifteen pounds in weight."

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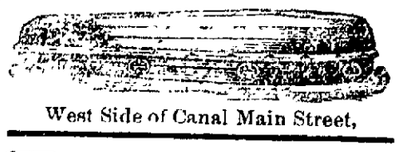

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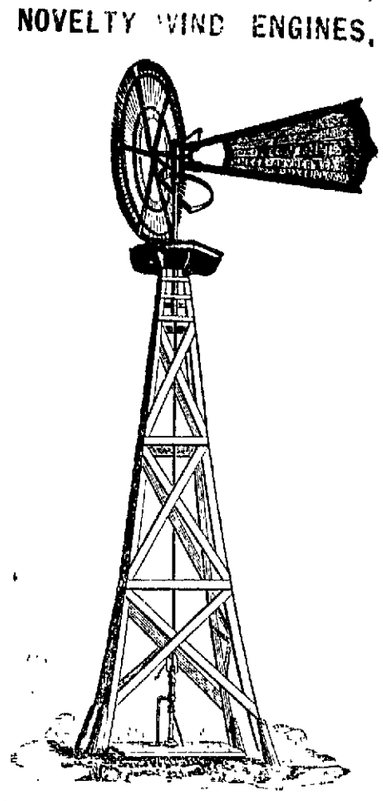

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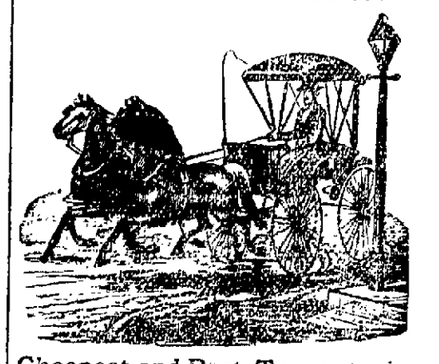

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NAVARRE.

Sylvester Hensel is suffering severely from quinsy.

Mrs. J. Morgan and son Victor went to Massillon on Tuesday.

Mr. Charles Downey, of Louisville, visited his parents over Sunday.

F. M. Corl is having his Main street residence repaired.

On Monday night little Jennie Raymond died with an attack of diphtheria.

Mrs George Calp and Mrs. Amos Calp spent Monday in Beach City.

Mrs. Wm. Cross, of Dakota, is spending a few weeks with friends and relatives here.

Frank Watson, son of Rev. R. Watson is the new clerk in Matt Clemens's saloon.

D. S. Sowers commenced his winter's employment as teacher of the Eberly school, on Monday.

Next Saturday the three Sunday schools will unite to enjoy a union picnic. The place selected is the Rose hill just across the river.

Rev. R. Watson, the minister appointed by conference to take charge of the Navarre circuit, preached his first sermon in the U. B. church, sunday evening.

ELTON.

Pay day last Saturday.

Missionary meeting will be held at the M. Farren church Sunday evening.

Miss Mary Hooker is spending the week in Summit county.

Mrs. Moore came from Chicago to take home with her her daughter Lily.

Mrs. Anna Burkholder is visiting in Lima.

Mr. Freeman Marshall started to College, Sunday, to attend musical lectures.

Relatives from Indiana and Holmes county are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Klinger.

Master Walter Holdinger who has been sick for the last month and Fulton has come to his father's house.

CHAPMAN.

Mr. [illegible] and two children, of Monroe [illegible] are visiting for a few days at the home of her sister, Mrs. George W. [illegible].

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Raymond, of Navarre, [illegible] brought seven-pound daughter to their home last Wednesday.

The [illegible] is secretary of the O. P. A. on his second quarterly report shows a [illegible] decrease of $11.82 for the quarter. The receipts are given in [illegible], a [illegible] bulk, not showing by what sources for what they were paid. In fact it is a very condensed report, but it seems to comply with the law.

Died, in his 58th year of his age, of a complication of diseases, Daniel Roderick. The funeral took place Tuesday afternoon, and was one of the largest ever seen in this vicinity. His remains were placed in the vault at the Massillon cemetery, with Odd Fellows' honors, Rev. Lister, of North Lawrence, preaching the funeral sermon. Mr. Roderick had few relatives in this country, but he did have hosts of friends. He was a prominent and highly respected resident of our village for twenty-four years, and was a man who lived an honest, upright and charitable life. His wise counsel will be missed by many, the writer being among those who sought his advice. Our village has lost one of its strongest and truest friends to all honest purposes. May he rest in peace.

WEST BROOKFIELD.

Fred. Blantz, sr., will move to Canton.

Work on the Lutheran church is progressing.

The high school room is being enlarged. A needed improvement.

Rollie Miller is recovering from his late illness.

George Squires, of Navarre, moved into Frank Dornacher's house.

Brookfield school district contains 238 youth of school age, as shown by the school census taken by 'Squire Higerd.

A. H. Bowman is now president of Tuscarawas township board of education, the former president, David Anderson, being transferred to East Greenville.

Frank Shaub has a severe attack of typho-malarial fever. He is very low, and fears are entertained that he will not recover.

The rails are being laid for the coal switch from the Wheeling & Lake Erie railway to the new shaft on the Levers' farm.

The Sippo Coal Company will open a mine on the coal territory near the Dublin school house. Whether it will be a shaft or slope will be determined by the hole now being put down by Pattinson & Smith.

A switch from the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago railway to the new mine to be opened on the David Miller farm has been surveyed. This will make the fifth new mine within four miles of this place.

Indiana Excursion.

The annual excursion to Napanee and other points in northern Indiana will be run over the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad on Tuesday, October 4th, 1887. Only $6.00 for the round trip, limit of ticket sixty days. Tickets good going on all traing October 4th, and will be on sale at all stations between Navarre and Spencer, inclusive. For further information call on agents of W. & L. E. Ry., or address James M. Hall, Gen. Pass. Agt., Toledo, O.

AN INCREASE OF CHOLERA

DISHEARTENING NEWS FROM THE INFECTED DISTRICT AT MESSINA.

The Real State of Affairs Being Suppressed by the Authorities—Newspapers Bribed Into Silence—Comments on Our Centennial—Other Foreign News.

ROME, Sept. 21—Very unsatisfactory news reaches here from Messina, where the cholera epidemic is declared to be steadily increasing in violence. Nor is the situation rendered better by the refusal of the authorities to allow the real state of affairs to be telegraphed. It is nevertheless known that the epidemic is of the most violent description, deaths frequently ensuing within an hour of the seizure. The mortality is not confined to the poorer classes, many fatal cases having taken place among the well-to-do. Great misery prevails, and the general distress was increased on Friday last by the refusal of the gravediggers to continue their work.

Coercive measures had to be resorted to by the authorities before the men would again take up their spades. But eventually, after half a day's idleness, during which large numbers of bodies remained unburied, the men were induced to resume work. The epidemic has also broken out in the prisons. It is difficult to obtain anything more than an approximation of the daily number of deaths from the epidemic at Messina, but they seem latterly to have averaged some twenty or thirty during the twenty-four hours, these figures being perhaps three or four times less than the reality. In the Naples district cholera also shows an increase during the past day or two. The latest returns issued show thirty-nine cases and twenty deaths during the preceding twenty-four hours, while at Pozzuoli there have been seven deaths. As regards the epidemic she shows signs of increasing in violence, the daily average of cases being about forty. Here again there is a determined attempt to disguise the truth.

The newspapers with one exception, which after publishing a daily bulletin for some time was, it is said, bribed into silence, do not even mention the existence of the epidemic, in the hope of reassuring the public. In consequence of the recent case at the Vatican the pope has suspended all audiences for the present. It is the same with the pilgrimages from France and Switzerland, which were to have taken place at the beginning of October, but have now been countermanded. The anxiety at the Vatican is enormously great, and it is feared that the epidemic may injure the celebration of the pope's jubilee.

The Thunderer on the Centennial.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The Times yesterday in referring the Philadelphia centennial celebration of the ratification of the constitution refers to the official report of the war department giving the number of men slain during the war of the rebellion. It says: "No one has frequently appeared to be aware of this gigantic catalogue of slaughter, pain and devastation. Their pride in its magnitude, should we say so to Englishmen of course. In one respect it may not be altogether misplaced, for it bears witness to the majority of them of the incomparable value of the object for which such calamities were endured and suffered. That consideration in itself would have been but doubtfully satisfactory if the defeated minority were cowering or skulking in the south. The demeanor, however, of the American nation as a whole justifies the sacrifices which the whole offered. The sentiment throughout the republic regarding the occasion of last week's anniversary is that it is the apology or the tremendous butchers' bills on both sides. America has agreed with magnanimous unanimity to put the entire amount to the account of the maintenance of that national life which commenced formally one hundred years since. If no war in the annals of history was waged with more iron obstinacy or was so relentlessly murderous in its operations, neither has any ever left behind it on the whole less rancor or vindictiveness. The American constitution may claim the merit of the latter peculiarity, as it is willing to bear the burden of the former. To its friends a quarter of a century ago its excellencies were so manifest that they did not count the price of their enjoyment to its apparent adversaries then. They are so manifest now that most would agree they haven't paid too highly for being obliged to remain in joint possession of them. In the former confederate states only a few persist in lamenting their efforts towards disunion which was finally frustrated."

Welcome to Mgr. Persico.

DUBLIN, Sept. 21.—The mayor and municipal authorities of Cork yesterday presented an address to Mgr. Persico, the papal envoy. Alderman Dale, on behalf of the Protestants, read a resolution expressive of a desire to join the Catholics in welcoming Mgr. Persico. The latter replied that he was much pleased at the evidence of such good feelings between people of different religious beliefs.

A Mob's Work.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The contestants in a largely advertised running race at Lillie Bridge failed to appear yesterday. This so enraged the immense crowd that a riot occurred in which most of the buildings on the ground were destroyed and burned. Four constables were severely wounded. Three of the rioters were arrested, including one of the ringleaders.

Another Great Tunnel to be Bored.

GENEVA, Sept. 21.—The preliminary arrangements with reference to the projected tunnel through Simplon mountain have been signed. The tunnel will open in Italian territory. The Swiss and Italian governments each contribute 152,000,000 francs.

Facts From Paris' Census.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—The census for 1886, which has just been issued, shows an excess of births over deaths of 52,560 against 85,000 in 1885. The divorces granted in 1886 numbered 2,945 against 4,277 in 1885.

Trial of the Nihilists.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 21.—Another great trial of Nihilists is about to commence here. The prisoners include fifteen officers of all ranks.

A Barren Explanation.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—A letter received yesterday afternoon from Mr. A. M. Wright, president of the Chicago board of trade, was very severely criticised by the members of the produce exchange in this city. The substance is that after the action taken by the brokers (that of burning him in effigy) he did not consider it necessary to make an explanation. He denies that he used the word "bucket-shop," and says that the interview was strictly private, and not for publication.

Electric Street Railway.

BRAINERD, Minn., Sept. 21.—Work was commenced yesterday morning on the Brainerd street railway at the corner of Main and Sixth streets. The work will be pushed to completion as rapidly as possible. The cars will be run by electricity.

THE NEW TWO CENT STAMP

DESCRIPTION OF WHAT WILL HEREAFTER ADORN YOUR LETTER.

A Change in Color From the Present Stamp in Use—The United States Has One-Third the Entire Mail Service of the Globe—Other Postal News.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—"Milori green" is the color of the new postage stamps now beginning to make their appearance. For the benefit of the people who are not up in the technical names of the various shades of green as expressed in printer's ink and other high art circles, it may be stated that this green is exactly the same shade as that used for the three cent postage stamps which were in use when the letter postage was changed from three cents to two cents.

The change in color of the two cent stamps which was decided upon by the postoffice department some time ago took place on the 12th of the present month. It will take some time, however, for the new green stamps to get into general use, for the department required all the postmasters to sell out all their old two cent stamps of the metallic red color before beginning the sale of the new ones. There is no change in the design of the two cent stamp, the only change being in color, as the old three cent stamp is still issued in its original color of milori green, its color will now be changed to vermilion in order to prevent confusion in distinguishing between the two denominations. There will be no change in color of any of the other postage stamps at present. In the stamped envelopes there will be a change of the color of the two cent stamps so that it will correspond with the color of the ordinary two cent stamps. The change in the stamps of the envelopes will not be made so soon as that of the stamps, as the contractors have a pretty large supply of the old color on hand.

The postoffice department is a little inclined to be feeble with its stamped envelope contractors. The department contracts for and sells over 300,000,000 stamped envelopes in a year, and it is a pretty difficult thing to get contractors to undertake so big a task and do it at low rates. Contracts now in force are so low that the department is able to sell some of its stamped envelopes at a dollar a thousand above the price of the stamps upon them. It even retails some of them in lots of five or ten or twenty-five at the same low rate of a dollar a thousand or ten cents a hundred. This price to the general public, which is in the habit of paying at the rate of forty cents a hundred for envelopes, is quite a revelation, and the department is anxious to do all it can to keep the rate down to its lowest figure.

As indicated above, the department sells over three hundred millions of stamped envelopes in a year. And how many postage stamps do you suppose it sells? Why more than five times that many. More than sixteen hundred millions. The figures for the past year have not yet been given to the public, but it is probable they will show the number of postage stamps sold in the year ending June 30 1887, to be over seventeen hundred million.

Add to this the 300,000,000 of stamped envelopes and you have over 2,000,000,000 of stamps sold, or an average of forty apiece to the entire population. Add the 500,000,000 of postal cards, one newspaper wrappers, newspaper stamps, postage due stamps, special delivery and so forth and you have a total of about 2,500,000,000 of stamps sold in a year.

Big thing, isn't it, 2,500,000,000 of stamps in a year, costing to those who buy them nearly $50,000,000? It does seem a big thing, yet it is less than $1 apiece for every individual in the country, and when you further consider that the United States has more than one-third of the postoffices and about one-third of the postal routes of the civilized world, you begin to see that our postoffice department is a big thing in itself, and that the American letter writer has got to hump himself to keep it up.

It is a fact not generally known that there are less than 150,000 postoffices in the thirty countries of the postal union, while over 55,000 of them are in the United States. It is probably not realized either that the postal routes of the United States are sufficient in length to reach fourteen times around the world, and nearly one-third of the postal routes of the members of the postal union. Yet this is the fact.

This is the fortieth anniversary of the first issue of postage stamps in the country. Until 1847 all postage was paid in money at the office of mailing or delivery. The prepayment was optional, and the result was that most of the postage was paid at the office of delivery. The first stamps issued were five and ten cents in value, those being the then existing rates of postage. When postage was reduced to three cents in 1851, a new set of stamps were issued. Another change was made in the first year of the war of the rebellion in order to prevent the use of those in the hands of southern postmasters.

The first issue of stamped envelopes was made in 1853, and of postal cards in 1873. Up to this time the government has never undertaken to print its own stamps or make its own stamped envelopes, but it is probable that it will do so before many years are over.

Annual Report From New Mexico.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Edmund G. Ross, the governor of New Mexico, in his annual report states that the increase in population the past two years has been about 14,000. At the present rate the census of 1890 will show a population of not less than 200,000. The rate of taxation for all purposes is less than 2 per cent. The report states that the method of assessment of the tax and the collection is very imperfect, and on this account as well as on account of the increasing expenditures, the territory is falling into debt, a condition which can be corrected only by congressional sanction of a special session of the territorial legislature convened for that purpose.

The governor thinks that it is only a question of time when the cattle ranch will be a thing of the past. He therefore opposes any change in the land laws in the interest of this industry, which is in its nature inimical to the development of the territory. The average output of gold and silver for 1886 is given as $3,550,000, divided between gold and silver in the proportion of one to five.

The report states that the effect of the compulsory school law passed by the last legislature has been good. The Catholic church supports fifteen schools, the Congregational church four, the Presbyterian church three, and the Methodist church two. The output of coal for the year is given as 335,000 tons.

An Insane Mother's Deed.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 20.—Mrs. Martin Driscoll, demented wife of a fireman employed at the Cincinnati Gas works, drowned her newly-born infant Saturday night in the cistern at her home in Glendale. She was arrested Sunday and will be sent to Longview.

Dashed to Death.

ST. PAUL, Ind., Sept. 20.—Max Sturm fell sixty-five feet from a bridge at this place and was dashed to death.

BIG OIL CONFLAGRATION.

TWO LIVES LOST IN A STANDARD OIL FIRE.

The Loss is Estimated at a Hundred Thousand Dollars—The Glass Works at Sharpsburg, Pennsylvania, Burned. Flour Mills Destroyed—Other Fires.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 22.—Private dispatches have reached this city bringing information of a large oil conflagration near Cygnet, a little village on the Toledo, Columbus & Southern railway. The village is situated one mile south of this place, where there are a large number of storage tanks owned by the Buckeye Pipe line (Standard Oil company), and consisting of nearly a dozen large oil wells, all of which have been flowing into these tanks. The fire broke out last night about 5 o'clock, the gas which has been continually exhaled by the wells having been ignited by the fire beneath an engine boiler. The woods and everything in close proximity to the wells being redolent with oil were at once in flames, and all efforts either to extinguish the fire or shut off the flow of oil and gas were futile, and the fire continued to burn until the derricks and a large portion of the tanks were consumed.

The engineer who had charge of the field, and whose name is not known, is thought to have been fatally burned. The life of a companion with him, name also unknown, is despaired of. The loss will exceed $100,000.

Glass Works Destroyed.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 22.—The Gallatin Glass works at Sharpsburg were totally destroyed by fire at 1 o'clock this morning. The flames were first discovered on the roof of the building and spread rapidly. The factory with its contents and a number of outbuildings were totally destroyed, the warehouse alone being saved. The factory employed seventy-five hands. Mr. F. C. Seitz, one of the proprietors estimates the loss at $15,000, upon which there is a very small insurance.

Flour Mills Burned.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept 22.—Capron & Woolverton's flour mill on pier in front of this city, was burned this morning with 140,000 bushels of grain. Loss, $150,000; insurance, $100,000. Eight firemen who were caught in an upper story of the burning building were rescued with difficulty. Ladders, proving too short, were lifted on the shoulders of policemen, and the men dropped to them from the windows.

Housekeeping Pests.

Complaints are made from various sections of a kind of baking powder tramps whose tricks upon unsuspecting housekeepers seem to partake very much of the nature of confidence operations. The band is composed of women, although employed and directed by an agent of the other sex, and their method of procedure, as explained by several ladies who have been victimized, is as follows: Obtaining access to the kitchen they introduce the subject of baking powders, naming the kind used in the family, being shown the can, perhaps a fresh, full one, they volunteer to "test" it to ascertain its qualities. Their "test" consists in placing the can on a hot stove or over a gas jet or lamp, or in mixing the baking powder with water both hot and cold. If the baking powder is good for anything, the heat will of course expel the gas, which, being ammoniacal or carbonic, is apparent to the sense of smell. The claim is then made that this odor indicates something detrimental, although, as a matter of fact, a baking powder that would give off no gas when subjected to the heat would be without leavening power and valueless. They will also mix the baking powder given them with water. If pure it effervesces quickly. The baking powder they peddle being similarly mixed, foams up slowly like yeast, standing perhaps over the top of the glass. This they claim as evidence of superiority, whereas it is the exhibition of a trick only, their baking powder having been specially prepared to make this test by the addition of flour, gum or albumen. It is sure evidence of adulteration. Of course the object of these fraudulent tricks is to destroy confidence in all other kinds of baking powder, and to sell the particular brand for which the women are traveling.

Were this the whole of the operation, housekeepers would not often be deceived. Every intelligent person knows that baking powder is not made to be used in this way, but in cooking, where its action is entirely different from that produced by dry heat or by mixture with water alone. The chief object of this jugglery is to destroy the baking powder given for testing; or by heating it to drive off its leavening gases, and so weaken it that when used it will fail to work. At the next baking there is heavy food of course, and the "tramp" probably gets the credit of having told the housekeeper a valuable fact, instead of having spoiled her baking powder, as was actually the case. The average "tramp" will in this way destroy from fifty to seventy-five pounds of baking powder per day.

A second method of spoiling for use the baking powder in a kitchen where they are not permitted to experiment with it, is by dextrously throwing in the can a small quantity of salt, soda or powdered lime. Again, should there chance to be no baking powder in the house, the operators will produce of the kind used by the family, a sample that has been purposely adulterated or "doctored" to make such an exhibit as they desire under the so-called test.

The only way to protect our food from being contaminated by tramps of this kind is to turn all persons who wish to attempt to tamper with it, unceremoniously from the door, and to use those articles, only, which experience has proven satisfactory, or the official tests have established as pure and wholesome.

Useful and Hurtful Medicines.

There is a certain class of remedies for constipation absolutely useless. These are are boluses and potions made in great part of podophylin, aloes, rhubarb, gamboge, and other worthless ingredients. The damage they do to the stomachs of those who use them is incalculable. They evacuate the bowels, it is true, but always do so violently and profusely, and besides, gripe the bowels. Their effect is to weaken both them and the stomach. Better far to use the agreeable and salutary aperient, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the laxative effect of which is never preceded by pain, or accompanied by a convulsive, violent action of the bowels. On the contrary, it invigorates those organs, the stomach and the entire system. As a means of curing and preventing malarial fevers, no medicine can compare with it, and it remedies nervous debility, rheumatism, kidney and bladder inactivity, and other inorganic ailments.

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Kansas Shooting Sensation.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Sept. 22.—Yesterday afternoon a woman ran screaming down a stairway in Delaware street near Main with a stream of blood running down the waiste of her dress. She exclaimed: "He has shot me," and as she started up street a man came down the same stairway and attempted to shoot her the second time, when he was seized by a bystander and his pistol taken away. The man was Quinton Campbell, editor of the Evening Sun, and the woman was his wife. It is the old story of domestic infelicity and wrong doing on the part of the woman, who is young, handsome and about twenty years the junior of her husband. Campbell gave himself up to the officers and Mrs. Cambell was remanded to their house. Campbell says his wife confessed to him that she had not been true to her marriage vows and then he shot her. The doctors say that unless inflammation sets in Mrs Campbell will recover. She has refused to swear to a warrant for her husband's arrest.

Another Successful Train Robbery.

FORT WORTH, Tex., Sept. 22.—A daring express robbery occurred on the Texas & Pacific road last night near Bembroke, twelve miles from here. Two masked men boarded the cab of an east bound passenger train as it left the station, and with drawn revolvers ordered the engineer to pull out of town a few miles and then stop. It was checked on a high trestle, but on being ordered the engineer ran it over to the other side, where two more masked men jumped on. A dozen shots were fired in the express car when Express Messenger Maloney opened the door and a man entered, cleared out the safe, afterwards going through the mail car and taking every registered letter. The booty in all was worth $40,000. There were guards in the passenger coaches, but there was no attempt made to molest the passengers, the job having been done in ten minutes, when the engineer was ordered to pull out. A train was robbed on the same trestle last June.

Joined the Canadian Colony.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 22.—Homer Overmeyer, western agent for the Eureka Huller company, of Ashland, O.; C. Aultman & Co., of Brockport, N. Y., and Easterly Harvest company, of Michigan, has joined the American colony in Canada. Several days ago Overmeyer sold a number of hullers belonging to the Eureka company, collected what money he could on other machines, and has since been missing. No uneasiness was felt by his family, however, as it was supposed he was on the road or at some fair exhibiting machines. Yesterday Mrs. Overmeyer received a letter from her husband dated "Canada," in which he confesses to being a defaulter to the amount of about $11,000. Representatives of the different firms are investigating.

Report of the Chatsworth Accident.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 22.—President E. F. Leonard, of the Toledo, Peoria & Western, has filed with the state railroad and warehouse commission an official report of the Chatsworth accident. The document says nothing of the circumstances under which the train was wrecked, nor does it attempt to locate the responsibility for the wreck. The report estimates from the number of tickets sold that there were 540 persons on the train, of whom eighty are now dead. The number injured is given as 151, ten of whom were employes of the road. Nine employes and 102 passengers have recovered from their injuries and thirty-nine are still under the care of physicians. Three or four are not free from danger of fatal results.

Editors Looking at Fine Scenery.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 21.—The members of the National Editorial association, who are on their tour, reached Pueblo last night, having spent Sunday at Manitou and the Garden of the Gods. They are very enthusiastic over the cordial reception and courtesies extended them by the citizens of Leadville, Colorado Springs, Pueblo and other towns of the state, as well as Rio Grande and Midland Railway companies, along whose lines they claim is the finest scenery in the world.

Their Bustles Were Loaded.

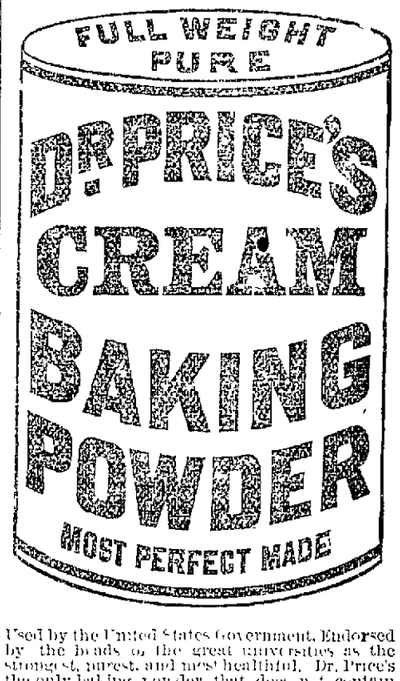
NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—Two more big-bustled women arrived on a North German steamer yesterday, and were invited into a private room for examination by the female custom house inspectresses. In the annex of one was found fifty yards of silk, a gold watch and a gold bracelet. In the rear elevation of her companion was discovered two meerschaum pipes, one cherry wood pipe, fourteen yards of silk, thirteen yards of velvet and thirteen yards of satin.

Trying to Mob an Umpire.

RED BANK, N. J., Sept. 21.—During a base ball match here yesterday between Red Bank and Freehold clubs the spectators, indignant at the decisions of Thomas Arrowsmith, the umpire, and tried to eject him from the grounds. Arrowsmith's father fearing violence, drew a pistol and threatened to shoot anyone who attempted to harm his son. The crowd quietly dispersed on seeing the pistol and the game was declared off.

Blue and Gray at Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Sept. 21.—The grand reunion of the blue and gray opened auspiciously this morning and if the weather proves favorable this gathering promises to be one of the most memorable military festivals of the year. Twenty-five companies have entered for the grand prize drill, which will form one of the most interesting features of the occasion.



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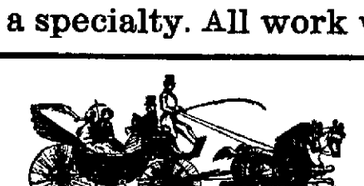
LIVERY,  BOARDING
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